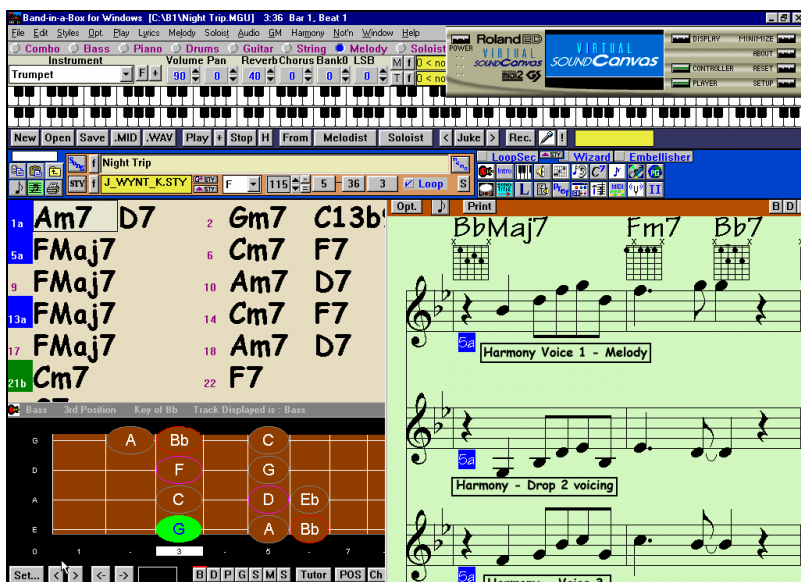


Band-in-a-Box[®]

Version 12 for Windows[®]



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Chapter 1: Introduction

This documentation covers the new features in Band-in-a-Box Version 12.

- ✓ Chapter 2 is a summary of the new features.
- ✓ Chapter 3 is a Quick-Start Tutorial.
- ✓ Chapters 4-12 and Appendix A describe the new features in detail.

The latest version of Band-in-a-Box adds 50 more features.

First off, you'll get the amazing new **“MIDI-file to Style Wizard,”** that automatically converts a MIDI file (.MID) to a Band-in-a-Box Style (*.STY). This wizard has plenty of options so you can quickly make your own simple to advanced styles from a MIDI file without any knowledge of the StyleMaker required!

Twice as many instruments! We've added support for **General MIDI 2 standard (GM2)**. This **GM2 support adds 128 new instruments to Band-in-a-Box styles and songs**, including **ukulele, mandolin, 12-string guitar plus many new and improved piano, organ, guitar, brass, and string sounds!** We've made many new styles using the new instruments, and include updated versions of previous styles. **You'll be hearing the new instruments with many of your new and existing styles.**

Note: The included Roland VSC3 synth supports the new GM2 instruments, as do most newer modules/sound cards. If yours doesn't, a similar instrument from the existing 128 General MIDI sounds will be substituted.

We've **enhanced the Guitar Window by adding fret display support for other instruments, including mandolin, ukulele, and banjo.** You'll see authentic chord voicings and melody display on the fretboard for all of these new instruments. The StyleMaker has been enhanced with support for GM2 instruments, so you can make styles that use the new instruments and have correct instrument voicings displayed on the fretboard. We've also added an option for standard **guitar chord diagrams** to be included in the notation display, leadsheet, and printout. Choose from **Folk, Pop, or Jazz Guitar Chord Diagrams.**

Bass players will now see bass tablature and correctly displayed bass parts on the new **bass fretboard.**

The program's **user interface has been enhanced**, with a **single dialog for all program options and song settings, right mouse support, simplified menu, additional hot keys** and more.

All of the styles are enhanced! We've improved and updated **EVERY** Band-in-a-Box style that we've made with the newest StyleMaker features including guitar and other fretted instrument voicings, consistent volume levels, edited

patterns and more. **Many of these styles and new demo songs are included with your Band-in-a-Box version 12 upgrade.**

There are many new options for **song navigation during playback**, including a new **“One-More-Time”** feature that allows fine control over the song looping during live performance. For example, as the song is playing you can get it to endlessly loop the last or middle choruses with a simple hot key. Now you can control when the song ends. If the “dance floor is full,” you can extend the song for as long as you like, all without skipping a beat! This is also useful for home practice, so that you can play **“endless choruses” for soloing practice**, and conveniently navigate the song during playback.

You can now **load and play an entire MIDI file in Band-in-a-Box**, including interpreting the Chords with the Chord Wizard.

Harmony notation display has been enhanced. Harmonies can now be displayed on the leadsheet window (or printed) with **separate notation tracks for each harmony voice**. View each harmony on a separate track, or view/print a single harmony voice! **Print harmony charts for your band**, or use for **sight reading practice** – to read and/or play a harmony voice along with the melody that you're hearing.

And much more...

Important Note:

People familiar with the previous versions of Band-in-a-Box will be pleased to know that we have kept the same functionality of our previous releases. The new features are optional and don't interfere with familiar methods of using the program. All songs, styles etc. are completely compatible with previous versions, so that you can upgrade without losing any of your existing work.



Chapter 2: Summary of New Features

The New Features in Band-in-a-Box Version 12...

MIDI File to Style Wizard

This automatically converts a MIDI file (.MID) to a Band-in-a-Box Style (.STY). Simply open a MIDI file, select your options, and press “Save-As Style.” With plenty of options, this wizard allows you to quickly make your own simple or advanced styles from a standard MIDI file – without any knowledge of the StyleMaker required! Novice users will appreciate the **automated option** that “does everything” to make the style while advanced users will appreciate the **custom options** to control (for example) which bars from the MIDI file are included in the style, how many pattern variations, and more.

“Twice as many instruments” - with General MIDI 2 support!

We've added support for General MIDI 2 standard (GM2). This GM2 support adds 128 new instruments to Band-in-a-Box styles and songs, including ukulele, mandolin, and 12-string guitar, plus many new and improved piano, organ, guitar, brass, and string sounds! We've made many new styles using the new instruments and also include updated versions of previous styles – you'll be hearing the new instruments with many of your new and existing styles.

Note: The included Roland VSC3 synth supports the new GM2 instruments, as do most newer modules/sound cards. If yours doesn't, a similar instrument from the existing 128 General MIDI sounds will be substituted.

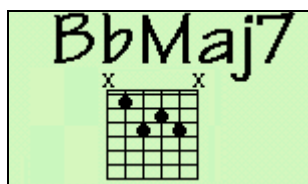
Harmony Notation Display Enhancements

The screenshot displays a musical score interface with four staves. The top staff is labeled 'Harmony Voice 1 - Melody' and features a sequence of chords: BbMaj7, Fm7, Bb7, EbMaj7, Ebm7, and Ab7. Each chord is accompanied by a small keyboard diagram showing the fingerings. The subsequent three staves are labeled 'Harmony - Drop 2 voicing', 'Harmony - Voice 3', and 'Harmony - Voice 4'. Each staff shows a corresponding melodic line for the chords above. The interface includes a menu bar at the top with 'Opt.', 'J', and 'Print' options, and a toolbar with various musical notation symbols. The background is a light green grid.

Harmonies can now be displayed on the leadsheet window (or printed) with **separate notation tracks for each harmony voice**. View each harmony on a separate track or view/print a single harmony voice! **Print harmony charts for your band** or use for **sight reading practice** – to read and play any harmony voice along with the melody that you're hearing.

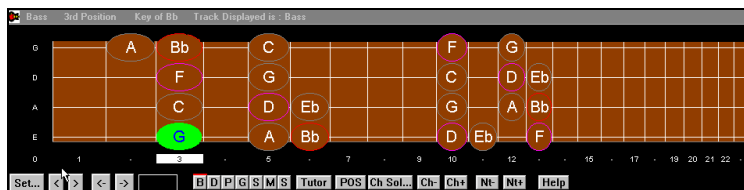
Guitar Window enhancements

We've enhanced the Guitar Window by adding fret display support for other instruments including mandolin, ukulele, and banjo. You'll see authentic chord voicings and melody display on the fretboard for all of these new instruments. The StyleMaker has been enhanced with support for the GM2 instruments, so you can make styles that use the new instruments and have correct instrument voicings displayed on the fretboard.



Guitar Chord Diagrams on the Notation

We've added an option for standard Guitar Chord diagrams to be included in the notation display. Choose from Folk, Pop, or Jazz Guitar Chord Diagrams on the notation, leadsheet, or printout.



Bass Part Enhancements

Bass players will now see bass tablature and correctly displayed bass parts on the new bass fretboard.

Interface Enhancements

The program's **Graphical User Interface** has been enhanced, with a **single dialog for all program options** (hot key **Ctrl+E**) and **song settings (Ctrl+N)**, **right mouse menu support**, **simplified menu**, additional **hot keys**, and more. **The Main Menu has been simplified, with ½ as many menu items!** A new **“Window”** menu has been added and the **“User”** menu has been removed. Menu functionality is the same, just easier to navigate. **Right Mouse menu support has been added.** Right mouse click on the Chordsheet or notation

(press the right mouse button) and you'll see a menu of items available giving faster access to common editing commands.

Styles Improved

All of the styles are enhanced! We've improved/updated **EVERY** Band-in-a-Box style that we've made with the newest StyleMaker features including guitar and other fretted instrument voicings, consistent volume levels, edited patterns, and more. **Many of these styles and new demo songs are included with your Band-in-a-Box version 12 upgrade.**

Loop any Section of the song

You can now loop any section of the song. The program will then start playback at the first loop point and play the looped section until stop is pressed or looping is turned off. This feature is handy for looping a full chorus or other section of a song for practice or performance. There's a useful "Play-Looped" command that allows you to quickly play a looped section. (Simply highlight the range of bars to loop, and then choose the "Play from loop" command in the **Loop Section Settings** dialog.)

Song navigation options during playback

These features allow you to control song looping and navigation during live performance or practice sessions. Options includes hot keys and buttons for enabling/disabling loop, playing with last chorus looped, playing with middle choruses looped, playing with middle and last choruses looped, jumping to last chorus with no loop, and jumping to song ending with no loop. Example uses include a student song practice with the "loop middle choruses" option so that there will be endless choruses. Live performers can loop middle and last choruses so that the music will continue while the dance floor is full, or jump to the last chorus or ending if it's time for the tune to end!

Band-in-a-Box can load and play an entire MIDI file!

Now you can open an entire MIDI file into Band-in-a-Box. The chords will get auto-interpreted by the Chord Wizard and the MIDI file will play and display on the Melody track. A "Silent" style will be loaded so you'll only hear the MIDI file.

Other Handy New Features include:

Visual Metronome during the whole song.

Change styles at any bar using the convenient StylePicker window.

Bass player plays better “5ths” over some Jazz chords.

Band-in-a-Box’s bass player was playing some natural 5ths over some chords like C7 altered or others. Now, after a discussion with some bass players, we've improved Band-in-a-Box so that the bass part plays the #5 or b5 correctly on these Jazz chords.

Part Markers are now written to the MIDI files.

These Band-in-a-Box part markers can be read by PowerTracks (and Band-in-a-Box if re-importing the MIDI file with the Chord Wizard). Save a MIDI file in Band-in-a-Box, and move it over to PowerTracks (version 8 or higher), you'll now see the Part Markers (and chords) written on the Chords Window in PowerTracks. Re-import the MIDI file into Band-in-a-Box with the Chord Wizard and you'll also see the part markers in Band-in-a-Box.

Channel numbers are now displayable on the notation.

When editing notes, it is often helpful to see the channel number of each note.

Load Previous Style, Load Next Style.

This function, analogous to the Load Next Song function, loads in the previous (or next) style. Styles are ordered alphabetically.

Chase Volumes.

Chase Volumes has been added for playback. For a file with Volume change events (Controller 7) written into the Melody (or other tracks) – if the song is played back from somewhere in the middle, the most recent volume control information prior to the start of playback will get sent.

Multi-Track MIDI Drums.

Use this option to write MIDI files with a separate track for each drum instrument.

Unmute Drums for Count-In.

There is now an option to hear the drum count-in even if the drums are muted or disabled. Drummers who play along with Band-in-a-Box by muting the drum track should find this feature useful.

Boot to Last Directory.

On program boot up, the current directory will get set to the last directory used in the previous session. So if you were working in a previous session in a folder called “c:\My Songs\My Ballads,” when you boot up the program it will be set to load in songs from that folder when you press OPEN. This feature is optional, and set in the item *Opt. | Preferences | Prefs2* –“Boot up in directory of the last session.”

StylePicker Enhancements.

- There is a **new filter to display only the styles of a certain Styles Set number**, as well as displaying the full descriptive name of the Styles Set.
- **The limit of number of styles has been increased (to 4,800)** to accommodate the large number of third party styles developed for Band-in-a-Box.
- The window size has been increased, providing **more space for the category descriptions**.

Notation Enhancements.

- **Guitar Chord Diagrams** are available on the notation, leadsheet, or printout for Folk, Pop, and Jazz voicings.
- **Boxes for Section text** are now thicker.
- A Notation **option has been added to disable the highlighting-of-notes-in-red-as-the-song-is-playing** (so it won't be distracting to good sight-readers who like to read ahead).
- **Brackets (#) are now drawn around accidentals** after a bar line as a courtesy, where no accidental is required.
- **Printing as Graphics has been enhanced with a “Copy-to-Clipboard”** option so that you can quickly paste into other applications.
- **For the leadsheet and printout**, if the last line of the range printed out contains only 1 bar, it is drawn with a narrow width (previously it was stretching the bar across the entire line).
- **Print Options has a “Style” button** – pressing this button will enter the full style name into the Style field.

Descriptive Hints added throughout the program.

We've added much more detail to the yellow window flyby hints that appear when you move over an item. Also added are many new hints for the dialog boxes and various windows. You can set the hints to display none, basic, or detailed information.

Direct Entry of Tempo and other settings.

You can now quickly enter a specific tempo for the song by clicking on the tempo (hot key is **Ctrl+Alt+T**, or menu item *Play | Tempo | Set Tempo...*), and a dialog will open up allowing you to type in a tempo. Similar **dialogs are**

available to enter a value for Volume, Panning, Reverb, Chorus, and Bank settings.

Master Volume Hot Keys.

Master Volume settings can now be made more quickly with added hot keys. If you want to “turn it all up or down,” this can be done quickly with hot keys.

THRU Velocity boost.

A velocity boost can be applied to the THRU part.

Song Titles Dialog Editing.

The Song Titles window can now be updated from within the Song Titles dialog.

Scrolling Big Lyrics.

The Big Lyrics Window now scrolls a page at a time for easier reading of lyrics.

Custom File Dialog Enhancements.

Now there are **hot keys** for the Search Dialog (**Alt+S**), Favorite Folders (**Alt+F**), and Font selection (**Alt+N**). **Double clicking** in the favorite directories window now exits the dialog.

Quick Song Transpose (1 hot key).

Now you can transpose the entire song during playback (or while stopped) using a single key. Transpose down 1 semitone (**Ctrl+Alt+5**), up one semitone (**Ctrl+Alt+6**), or a specified # of semitones (**Ctrl+Alt+7**). Quick Transpose is useful when accompanying a vocalist who requests a higher key, since you'll instantly hear the song in the new key – even if the song is playing it will continue in the new key. Use it during playback to modulate the song.

Audio Mute.

Now you can mute/un-mute the audio track in Band-in-a-Box. Choose Audio-Mute Audio to mute/un-mute the audio track.

New Hot Keys Added.

Examples include hot keys for Chord Builder (**Ctrl+Shift+B**), Song Settings (**Ctrl+N**), Preferences (**Ctrl+E**), song transpose by +1/-1 (**Ctrl+Alt+5, 6**) and many more. The **TAB key now advances around the Chordsheet** (like the right cursor key), and **Shift+TAB** functions like the left cursor key. For **entering chords like “Cm+”** you no longer have to type an uppercase for the “+,” you can type the lowercase “=” and the program will enter a Cm+.

Shot/Held Chords Option Enhanced.

Normally, when a “shot” or a “held” chord is assigned, instruments that are excluded from the shot/held chord play normally. Now there is an additional option for those excluded instruments to stay silent. **Velocity boosts for shots and held chords are now settable.** In previous versions, a shot or held chord

produced a (loud) velocity boost of 15-30. Now you can set the amount of velocity boost, for the effect you want. **Duration of “shots”** is reduced to 60 ticks per beat. Previously the shots lasted as long as the typical 1-beat pattern, which was often longer than 60 ticks.

Soloist “Note-Density” Option.

Now you can control the maximum number of notes per quarter note that the soloist will use. For example, you can set a “Rock Guitar” Soloist to use nothing shorter than 16th notes. This would produce less “guitar hero” solos with bursts of 32nd notes etc. Or you could create a Jazz solo that uses only quarter notes or longer to help with sight-reading or student study. We’ve already modified many of the soloists using this new setting, so your solos will already sound better without you having to change this setting.

Local On/Off Menu Commands.

Dedicated menu items added on GM Menu for “Turn Local OFF,” “Turn Local ON,” and “When program quits, turn Local ON.”

Enhanced Screen Looping.

For the **loop screen feature**; if looping on the first line, Band-in-a-Box now loops from bar 1 and does not include the lead-in.

MIDI Driver Dialog Improvements.

When visiting the MIDI Driver dialog, if the setup is panned to MONO, **the program offers to change it to stereo**. Selecting a new drum kit from the MIDI Driver dialog no longer changes your panning settings. Since most people use stereo settings, this makes it easier to ensure that you are using stereo settings. A new Drum kit is only installed if you specifically select a new Drum kit in the MIDI Driver dialog.

Auto-Resume Play.

If playback is occurring when OPEN song is chosen, **playback of the new song will resume when the new song is loaded** (so you don't have to press PLAY). This works for other methods of song loading such as load next/previous Song.

Chord Wizard Enhancements.

Chord Wizard enhancements include recognizing more chord types and additional options.

... and more!

Chapter 3: QuickStart Tutorial

QuickStart Tutorial for the Version 12 Upgrade. The full descriptions of the new features in Version 12 of Band-in-a-Box are provided elsewhere. This tutorial is a QuickStart tour of the new features in Version 12.

Band-in-a-Box 12: Overview

Note: It is assumed that you are somewhat familiar with the previous release of Band-in-a-Box.

Explore Band-in-a-Box Version 12

OK, let's begin to explore BB version 12. First we'll take a quick tour around the main screen of Version 12. Then we'll use the new “Style Wizard” to convert a MIDI file to a Band-in-a-Box Style (*.STY).

Run the main program and look at the main screen. The main menu of the program has been simplified.



There is a *Window* menu that launches the various windows in the program. The *User* menu (abbreviation for *User-Style*) has been moved to the *Styles* menu. The *Styles* menu now contains the StyleMaker menu items, including the new Style Wizard (see below).

The *Opt. | Preferences* dialog now contains all of the user preferences, in a tab style dialog. When the tabs are selected, if the options control a certain window, Band-in-a-Box will launch the window if necessary, and then close the window after the settings dialog has been exited.



Press **Ctrl+E** to launch the Preferences Dialog, and try out the various tabs. These preferences apply to the whole program (not a single song).

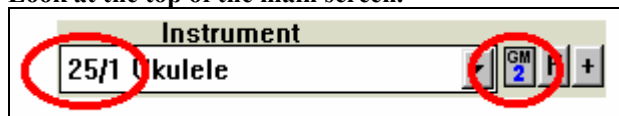
The **Song Settings** dialog (*Edit | Settings (for This Song)...* or **Ctrl+N**) has similar tabs for the various settings that apply to the current song.



Right click on the Chordsheet screen (or Notation window) and a context menu will appear. This is another way to launch the Preferences dialog or other items.

Cut	Ctrl X
Copy	Ctrl C
Copy From ... To ...	Alt C
Paste	Ctrl V
Chord Builder...	Ctrl Shift B
Play Current Chord	<Shift> Enter
Chord Settings...	Alt F5
Bar Settings...	F5
Song Settings...	Ctrl-N
Preferences...	Ctrl-E

Look at the top of the main screen.

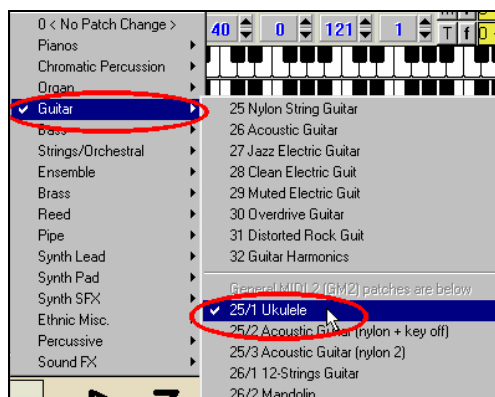


Up at the top left, there's a GM2 button. This allows you to select General MIDI patches, as well as 128 additional General MIDI 2 patches. Also, the patch number is displayed in the instrument list. In the example above, the instrument displayed is Ukulele. The Ukulele patch is 25/ variation 1. The variation # indicates that it is a GM2 patch.

Note: Not all synths/sound cards support GM2 yet. The Roland VSC3 Soft-synth (included with Band-in-a-Box) does support GM2, as do the Roland Sound Canvas series, and newer Yamaha XG units. Most sound cards don't support GM2 yet. If your unit doesn't support GM2 (and you don't want to use the Roland VSC3), Band-in-a-Box will substitute the closest patch. In the case of Ukulele, this would be "Nylon String Guitar." Set the *Options-MIDI Driver-"GM2 Support"* to indicate the type of GM2 support that your system supports.

Pressing the [GM2] button allows you to select a patch using a menu that groups the instruments by type (Pianos, Guitars, etc.).

In this example, the Ukulele is selected under the group (Guitars). GM2 patches appear in the list after the regular GM patches.



Find the new Loop Section Settings dialog and checkbox.



To the right of the song title, you'll see the “Loop Sec” check box, and the Loop Section Settings dialog button beside it.



The loop section checkbox turns the looping on/off.



The loop settings dialog button launches the Loop Section Settings dialog, allowing you to set a range of bars to loop in Band-in-a-Box.

Let's quickly make a loop for bars 5-12, by first selecting bars 5-12 bars by dragging the mouse.



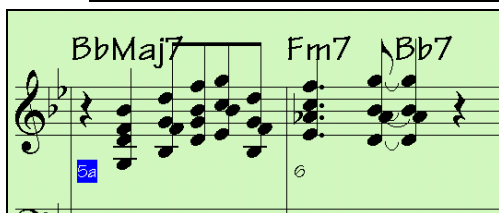
Then press the loop button, and inside the **Loop Section Settings** dialog press [Play from loop] and then [Close].

Now let's examine the new harmony display features. Load in the song “Night_T.MGU.” This is a Jazz song. (Note: The melody of this song was previously converted to a harmony using the *Melody | Edit Melody Track | Convert Harmony to Melody Track* menu option.) So this song now contains a harmony on the Melody part.

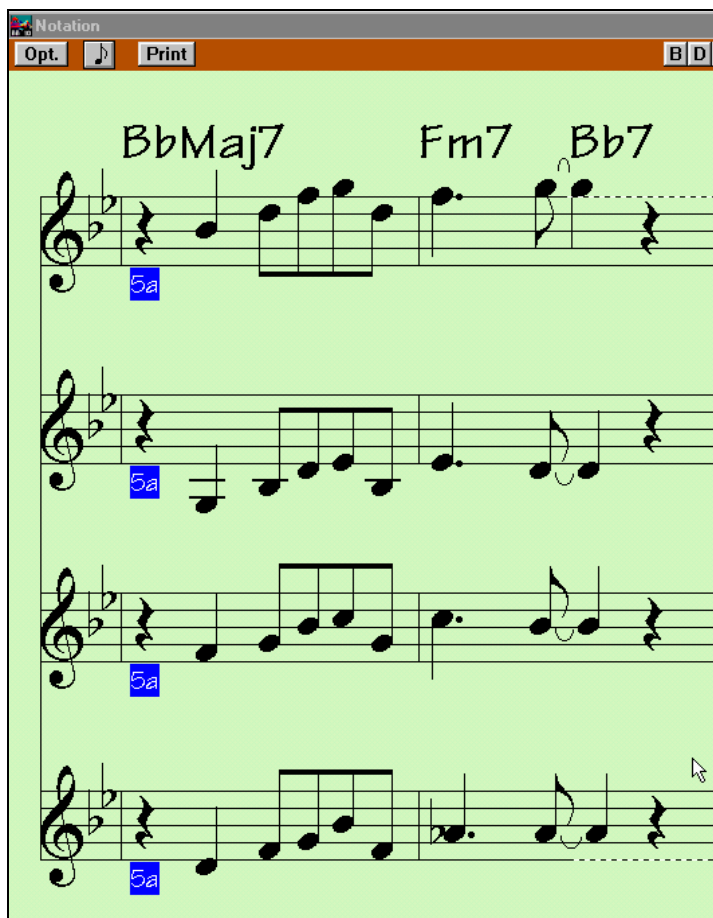


Open the notation window (**Ctrl+W**) and you'll see all 4 voices of the harmony on the same treble clef.

Note: If your song has an Intro the opening bars of the Melody track will be empty so you'll have to scroll ahead to the start of the Melody.



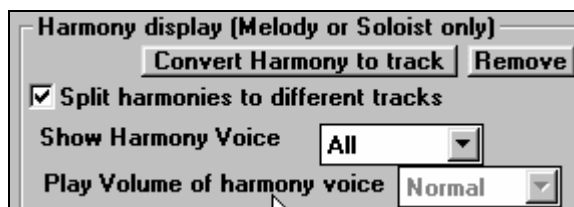
Now open the leadsheet window. Band-in-a-Box now recognizes that this is a harmony generated by Band-in-a-Box and displays each voice on a separate track of the leadsheet.



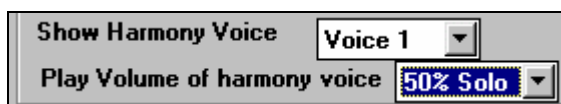
Four part Harmony display in Leadsheet Notation window.

For example, you can see the first Bb note has the other harmony voices playing G (drop 2), F, and D.

Opt. Now open up the leadsheet options.



Select Show Harmony Voice → “Voice 2,” and press OK. You'll now see just voice 2 of the harmony. Play the song so that you can hear the harmony.



You will hear the “Voice 2” harmony along with the other harmonies. Return to the Leadsheet Options and select Play Volume of Harmony Voice → “50% solo.” Now you'll hear “Voice 2” played louder than the other harmony voices. Similarly, you can remove the sound of the harmony by selecting → “Muted.” Seeing the harmonies like this is great for sight reading practice, reading a voice under a Melody.



Press the [Print] button to print out “Voice 2.” If needed, press the Notation-Options-Transpose to first visually transpose the instrument to Eb for an “Alto Sax” chart.

Now, let's check out some of the new “Bass Guitar” features. Continuing with the “Night Trip” song, play the song and open up the Notation window (**Ctrl+W**) and the Guitar window (**Ctrl+Shift+G**).



As the song is playing, press the [B] bass button on the Guitar window.

You'll see the guitar fretboard has now changed to a bass fretboard. The bass part is correctly displayed, and is fingered as a real bass player would do it! There is also bass tablature displayed on the Notation. This can be printed out.

Set...

You can view the bass fretboard for other tracks (except Guitar) in the **Guitar Settings** dialog by choosing Bass in the Fretboard list. Ukulele, Mandolin and Banjo fretboards may also be chosen from this dialog.

Look at the *Play | Looping* menu. There are several menu commands (and hot keys) that allow you to control the song as it's playing.

Loop section Enabled	NUMPAD 1
Loop Section Settings...	NUMPAD 2
Play- w/Last Chorus looped	Ctrl-NUMPAD 1
Play- w/Middle Choruses looped	Ctrl-NUMPAD 2
Play- w/Middle+Last Choruses looped	Ctrl-NUMPAD 3
Jump to Last Chorus (no loop)	Ctrl-NUMPAD 4
Jump to Ending (no loop)	Ctrl-NUMPAD 5
Loop Notation Screen	Ctrl-NUMPAD 7

Examples of Song Navigation Hot Keys

- **Loop Endless Middle Choruses.** To practice a song, start it playing with **Ctrl+NUMPAD 2**. The song will play and the Middle Choruses will loop endlessly until the loop is turned off (**NUMPAD 1**). Example use: A student practicing a Jazz song can press **Ctrl+NUMPAD 2** at any time, and the middle choruses will loop continuously for soloing.
- **Loop Endless Last Choruses.** **Ctrl+NUMPAD 1** will trigger playback and loop the last choruses. Example use: For live performance, pressing **Ctrl+NUMPAD 1** will insure that the song continues until the loop turns off (**NUMPAD 1**).
- **Ctrl+NUMPAD 4** jumps to the last chorus. Example use: For live performance, if you'd like to end the song early, jump to the last chorus, or directly to the ending.
- **Ctrl+NUMPAD 5** jumps to the ending.

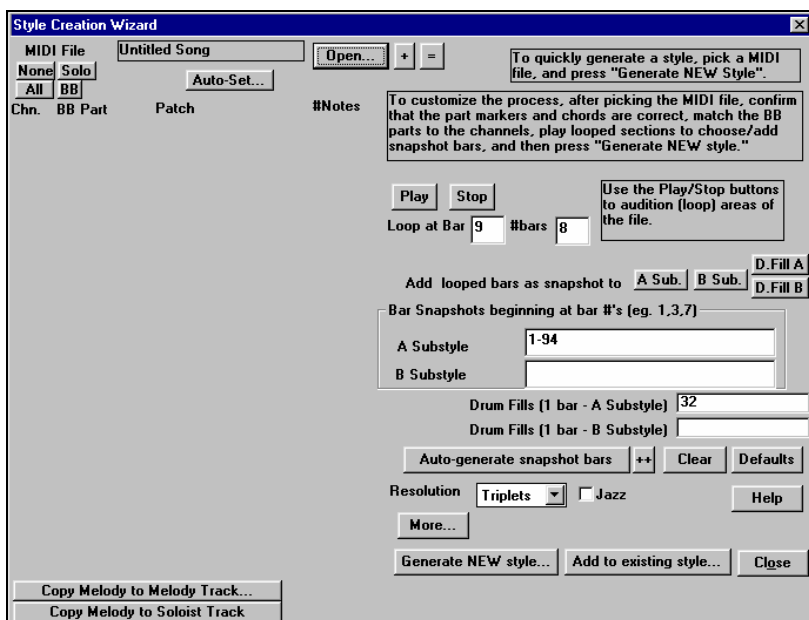
These song navigation commands can be done whether the song is stopped or playing.

MIDI File to Style Wizard Tutorial.

Now let's work with the amazing new **Style Wizard**! This converts any MIDI file to a Band-in-a-Box style. In this tutorial we're going to load in a Jazz Swing MIDI file (Violet.MID) and convert it to a style - which we'll call Violet.STY.

Note: Violet.MID is a Jazz Swing MIDI file that is included in your c:\bb folder. You can use your own MIDI file in place of this if you'd prefer for this tutorial.

First, start with a new song (*File | New*) and then choose *Styles | Style Wizard* (**Alt+S W**) to launch the Style Wizard. You'll see the following dialog.



The dialog is largely empty because we haven't chosen a MIDI file yet.

Open...

Press the [Open] button and load in the file c:\bb\violet.MID.

The Style Wizard now swings into action and does the following automatically:

Chn.	BB Part	Patch	#Notes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	Bass	33 Acoustic String Bass	312
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	Piano	1 Acoustic Piano	842
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	-----	57 Trumpet	333
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6	Strings	12 Vibes	220
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7	Guitar	25 Nylon String Guitar	1630
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10	Drums	1 Standard Drum Kit	854

1. The chords for the MIDI file are figured out and displayed on the Chordsheet. They aren't perfect, but usually are more than 80% accurate.
2. The “part markers” for the file are interpreted and displayed on the Chordsheet. For Violet.MID, the Style Wizard has found the correct part markers – by looking for drum fills and other signs of a part change – and has assigned substyle “a” to all of them. We'll be changing some of those part markers to “b” substyle later.



3. The channels used in the MIDI file are displayed in the dialog, with the patches used and # of notes played on each channel. (For Violet.MID you can see that channels 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10 are used.)



4. The Style Wizard analyzes the parts and guesses at which Band-in-a-Box part to use for each track. There are 5 possible Band-in-a-Box parts in a style; Bass, Piano, Drums, Guitar, and Strings. In Violet.MID, Band-in-a-Box has guessed perfectly and has assigned 5 instruments – not assigning a Band-in-a-Box part to the Melody.



5. The Style Wizard suggests which bars (“snapshots”) to include in the style. The suggested bars are bars that contain all of the “BB Part” instruments. Usually you'll want to customize these snapshot bars to control which bars get included in the “a” or “b” substyle. In the Violet.MID style, the Style Wizard has offered to include Bars 9-88 (inclusive) and wants to put them all on the “a” substyle.

Note: If you “can't wait” and want to make a “quickie” style right now, just press GENERATE STYLE, pick a name for the style, and that style will be made. You can use it, or revisit the Style-Wizard to tweak it and make it again. By tweaking it (see below) we can turn a *good* style into a *great* one and it's fun too!

Continuing on, we want to make a *great* sounding style, so it is important that we have the following two items correct:



1.

The “**BB Parts**” have to be correct. We can audition the MIDI file by playing a loop and listening to the MIDI file and muting channels by clicking on the “Channel” checkboxes. From that we can hear the individual parts and assign them correctly as we would like them in the style.

From listening to the style (by playing the MIDI file inside the Style Wizard—see below) we can tell which bars to use for the “a” and “b” substyle. Note: Some of these settings have been entered automatically by the Style Wizard – but you'll have to type in the data as below.

Snapshots beginning at bar #'s (eg. 1,3,7)	
A Substyle	1-20
B Substyle	21-28, 37-68
Drum Fills (1 bar - A Substyle)	12,20
Drum Fills (1 bar - B Substyle)	28,36,44,52,60,68

2.

The Snapshot

Bars should be correct for the “a” and “b” substyle. You need to tell the program which bars to use for the “a” substyle and which for the “b” substyle. The program makes an attempt to guess at this, but since MIDI files can contain many different substyles (and a Band-in-a-Box style allows only 2), you'll likely want control over these snapshots yourself.

Tip to help you choosing which bars to use:



To listen to the MIDI file, you can either exit the Style Wizard dialog and just play the song like any other Band-in-a-Box file, or play a looped section inside the Style Wizard using the [Play], [Stop], and “Loop

at Bar” settings. OK, the Style Wizard has already made the correct settings for the “BB Parts” for us, so we don't need to make any changes there. Let's move to the Snapshots section, and enter the bar numbers that correspond to the substyles that we'd like for the Jazz tune. After listening to the tune, we notice that there is a “2-feel” Jazz section, and a “4-in-the-bar” section. We'd want those as “a” and “b” substyles, so we want to enter the bar #s that correspond to these settings.

Snapshots beginning at bar #'s (eg. 1,3,7)	
A Substyle	1-20
B Substyle	21-28, 37-68
Drum Fills (1 bar - A Substyle)	12,20
Drum Fills (1 bar - B Substyle)	28,36,44,52,60,68

In the **Snapshots** area of the Style Wizard:

- Enter “1-20” for the bars for the “A” Substyle.
- Enter “21-28, 37-68” for the “B” Substyle.
- Enter “12, 20” for the “A” Drum Fills.
- Enter “28, 36, 44, 52, 60, and 68” for the “B” Drum Fills.

Note: Of course you don't need to enter this much detail. You could just enter a single range like 1-20 for the “a” substyle and make a quickie style. We're illustrating “advanced” style-generation here.

Now we're ready!

Generate NEW style...

Press [Generate NEW style...], choose a name for your style, and the style will get made. Let's call it Violet.STY.

Now to hear your style! You could play the style with any song of course, by loading in a song and then loading in the Violet.STY. It is easily available from the favorite styles dialog (**Shift+F9**).

For this tutorial, load in the song V_TEST.MGU that we made for you. That's a Jazz Swing song using different chords than Violet, and it uses the Violet.STY (So you need to have made that style before you try to play the song or you'll get a “Violet.STY not found” message.)

Before loading in the new song save the existing song. When Band-in-a-Box saves a song that has an entire MIDI file on the Melody (or Soloist) tracks it gives it a special extension... MGX. So you'll be saving the file as Violet.MGX. You can revisit this file at a later date as it remembers all of the settings in the Style Wizard that you've made so that you can resume your work in tweaking your style.

Alternatively, if you'd prefer to play the Violet.STY style without loading in another song, you can do it as follows. Since the Violet.MGX file currently has the entire MIDI file on the Melody track the first thing we need to do is Mute the Melody (**Alt+9** or right-click on the Melody part at the top of the screen). The next thing is the Enable the Style, by choosing *Style | Style is Enabled* so that this item has a checkbox.

So we've made our first style! In summary, making styles with the Style Wizard is a process involving:

1. **Loading a MIDI file** into the Style Wizard.
2. Listening to the MIDI file by **muting channels** to identify parts.
3. Picking the channels to use for the **BB Parts**.
4. **Picking the snapshot bars** for the “a” and “b” substyle.
5. Pressing the **[Generate NEW style...]** button.

This is the end of the tutorial.

Thanks for taking the time to read this section. The next sections examine the new features in detail.

New! Styles Set #30: World Fretboards

The new Styles Set #30 comes with your upgrade to Band-in-a-Box Version 12. These “World Fretboards” styles use the new intelligent chord fretboard display in Band-in-a-Box 12.

BEEBROK4.STY	Sparse guitar comping variation of BeeBRock.Sty.
BEEBROK5.STY	Rock Blues var. of BeeBRock less varied guitar rhythm.
BIGBAND1.STY	Medium Swing big band sound with Brass (fills & bg).
BLUGRAS5.STY	Bluegrass style with a swing 16ths feel.
BO_D.STY	Swing 16ths rhythm groove à la Bo.
CAMPFIRE.STY	Easy “round the campfire” sing-along with strumming.
COZY_SW.STY	Simple Jazz trio Swing style.
CREEDNCE.STY	Loose 16ths Rock feel - in between straight and swing.
DIXIDUKE.STY	Dixieland in the style of the Dukes and similar groups.
DREAM.STY	Slow 50s Swing Ballad with rhythm section & strings.
DRUMSOLJ.STY	Jazz Swing DRUMS ONLY. Use for inserting drum solos.
GOSSAMER.STY	Slow, quiet, & peaceful style with even 8ths arpeggio feel.
HAWAISLO.STY	Slow, easy, semi-even 8ths Pop Hawaiian strumming style.
J~BREEZY.STY	Jazz swing, 5-inst. style, including brushes & slow strings.
J~GITWLZ.STY	Variation of J!GITWLZ.STY, this version uses BRUSHES.
JAZFOURA.STY	Variation of JazzFours.sty, with “trading” order changes.
JAZFOURB.STY	Another variation of the “trading fours” order.
JAZFOURC.STY	At “a” AND “b,” 4 bars DRUM SOLO - 4 bars BAND.
JOHNBAL.STY	Slow even 8ths Pop-Rock with acoustic piano & strings.
JOHNNYH.STY	60s Pop-Country style à la JohnnyH. Almost-swing 8ths.
L~BOSA4U.STY	Simple Bossa style with smooth syncopation. 3 insts.
LOTUS.STY	Slow, tranquil, 3/4 time, even 8ths, New Age style.
MILITARY.STY	Good for 60s Country historic battle-type tunes.
P_NEILD1.STY	70s Pop Rock swing with 4 to-the-bar guitar comping.
POP_SADE.STY	90s cool Pop-Jazz even 8ths. Vocal background at “b.”
ROKTRIO1.STY	80s-90s Rock trio with even 8ths feel. Strat 4-to the bar.
SWING~EZ.STY	Swing style with 4 instruments and no piano.
UKE_FAST.STY	Simple Swing 8ths campfire Ukulele.

... and more! (See Appendix A for full list.)

Chapter 4: MIDI File to Style Wizard

Overview

MIDI file to Style Wizard

This automatically converts a MIDI file (.MID) to a Band-in-a-Box Style (.STY). Simply open a MIDI file, select your options, and press “Save-As Style.” With plenty of options this wizard allows you to quickly make your own simple or advanced styles from a standard MIDI file – without any knowledge of the StyleMaker required! Novice users will appreciate the automated option that “does everything” to make the style while advanced users will appreciate the custom options to control (for example) which bars from the MIDI file are included in the style, how many pattern variations, and more.

First off, you should likely read the “Version 12 Tutorial” on making a style. This tutorial gives a description of the process to make a style.

Also, make sure to watch the “Band-in-a-Box 12 New Features Video” on making a style with the Style Wizard (this may be included with your Band-in-a-Box 12 version).

In the tutorial, we saw that making styles with the Style Wizard is a process involving:

1. Loading a MIDI file into the Style Wizard.
2. Listening to the MIDI file by muting channels to identify parts.
3. Picking the channels to use for the **BB Parts**.
4. **Picking the snapshot bars** for the “a” and “b” substyle.
5. Pressing the [**Generate NEW style...**] button.

This section will discuss the various items in the Style Wizard Dialog and the Style Wizard Additional Settings.

The Style Wizard is used to generate a Band-in-a-Box Style from a MIDI file. The Style Wizard does this by analyzing the file and creating patterns emulating the notes and rhythms for the style. First off, you'd need to get a MIDI file to use.

<p>Important: You should use a MIDI file that you have composed and arranged – if not, you need to first get permission of the composer and arranger before making a style from the MIDI file.</p>

Style Wizard Dialog

Open the **Style Creation Wizard** dialog from the *Styles* menu by choosing the *Style Wizard* menu item. A quicker method is to use the hot keys **Alt+S** then **W**.

Open... Once you open the dialog, you should select a MIDI file.

MIDI File **Violet Song** You'll then see the name of the MIDI file in the MIDI file label. Once chosen, the Style Wizard will display the channels, patches, and number of events in the "Tracks Area" of the Style Wizard. It will look like this...

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	Bass	33 Acoustic String Bass	312
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	Piano	1 Acoustic Piano	842
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	-----	57 Trumpet	333
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	Strings	12 Vibes	220
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7	Guitar	25 Nylon String Guitar	1630
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	Drums	1 Standard Drum Kit	854

Here's a sample row from the Tracks Area.

Chn.	BB Part	Patch	#Notes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	Bass	33 Acoustic String Bass	312

Chn. This indicates that "Channel 2" is used in the file. The checkbox indicates that it will sound when the [Play] button in the Style Wizard is pressed. Deselecting this checkbox will mute the channel during playback. Muting/Playing the channels is essential in auditioning the MIDI file to determine which "BB Parts" to use, and what bars to use for "Snapshot bars."

None **Solo** The "Channel selector" presets help with the selection of the channels as described above.
All **BB**

None The [None] button de-selects (mutes) all of the channels.



The [All] button selects (plays) all of the channels.



The “Solo” button will “solo” the last channel that was pressed *before* the solo button was pressed. So to solo a channel, press the Channel Checkbox, then the SOLO button.

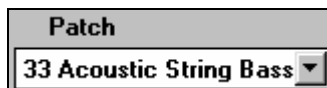


The “BB” part button selects all of the channels that are currently selected as using the “BB Parts,” i.e., the drums/ bass/ piano/ guitar/ and strings (not the melody or “other”).



The “BB Part” section is the area that you choose which channels to use for the “BB Parts” in your style. There are 5 possible instruments in the style – drums, bass, piano, guitar, and strings. Tracks that are not part of the rhythm section (i.e. melody or soloist parts) or “extra” instruments that you don't want to use in the style should be assigned to a BB Part setting of None (----), “Melody,” or “Other.”

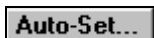
The Style Wizard automatically sets these “BB Parts” for you, but you should over-ride these settings to your choices that you'd like to use in the style. For example, if the program has chosen an instrument for BB Part of strings, and you don't want strings in the style, then change that BB Part setting to “----” (none) or “Other.”



The Patch setting is the Patch (instrument) that is found in the MIDI file, and it is the suggested one to use in the style. You can change the patch if you'd like to use a different patch in the Style.



The #Notes column reports the number of notes that are found on each channel. This is helpful information in deciding which BB Parts to assign. For example, if only 10 notes are used on the channel, it's unlikely that the channel is playing much in the file, and shouldn't be used as a BB Part in the style.

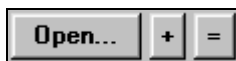


The [Auto-Set...] button instructs the Style Wizard to re-make the settings for the Tracks Area and Snapshots of the Style Wizard. The Auto-settings are already invoked when you load a MIDI file, so you would rarely need to press this button explicitly.



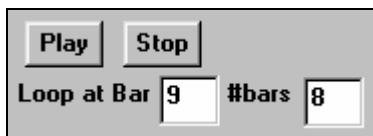
The [+] button beside the [Open] button also allows loading of a MIDI file, but displays the **Interpret Chords from MIDI file** dialog (the Chord Import Wizard), to allow you to tweak settings controlling the chord interpretation. For example, if the interpretation

of the chords isn't accurate, you can use this button to use different settings.



The [=] button will re-load a MIDI file that is *already* on the Melody track. For example, if you've loaded in a MIDI file to the Melody track (outside of the Style Wizard), and would now like to make a style from it, you just need to load in the MIDI file from the Melody track to the style wizard. This won't cause an interpretation of the Chords; it uses the current chords on the Chordsheet.

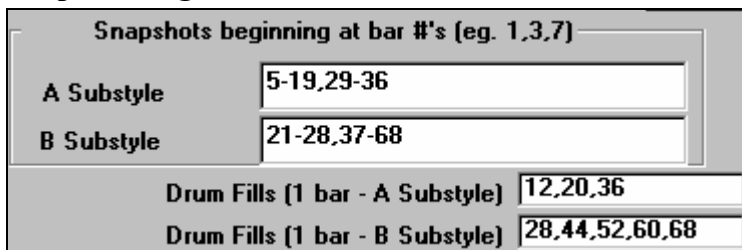
Play Looped Sections



The [Play] and [Stop] buttons and “Loop at Bar” allows playback of a region of the MIDI file. As you hear the playback, you audition various channels for the style by using the “Channel” checkboxes to mute/un-mute tracks.

The “Loop at Bar” setting is the bar for the loop to begin. The # bars is the number of bars for the loop following the “Loop at bar” setting.

Snapshot Regions



This area is for the “snapshots” for A substyle, B substyle, and A, B drum fills. For the “A” substyle enter the range of bars that you would like to be included in the “A” substyle. You can enter values separated by commas “1, 2, 4,” or ranges “1-7, 9-14,” or combinations “1-4, 9, 11, 12-24.”

To determine which bar numbers to enter, you'll need to listen to the MIDI file, either by using the PLAY/STOP buttons to loop a section or exiting the dialog and playing the MIDI file (insuring that the Style is Disabled from the Styles menu so that you only hear the MIDI file on the Melody track).

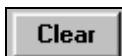


Pressing the [Auto-Generate Snapshot bars] button will generate a list of bar numbers for the snapshots. This list is based on the part markers in the BB

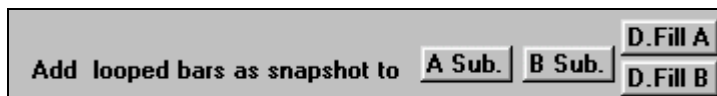
Chordsheet, so you should first exit the Style Wizard to insure that the part markers are correct before pressing this button.



This is similar to the “Auto-generate snapshot bars,” except when you select this button; a menu of choices will appear to allow selection of all bars, or only bars that include all of the instruments.



The [Clear] button removes the current snapshots from the snapshot areas.



The “Add looped bars as a snapshot” adds the current looped area as a snapshot. You can of course type the information directly into the snapshot areas.



The Defaults button sets the Style Wizard settings to their default state, including the settings in the “More” Dialog.

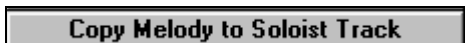


The “Resolution” setting is set automatically, and should be confirmed. It is set to Triplets for style with a “shuffle” feel such as Jazz Swing or any style with a triplet feel to the 8th notes (or a swing feel to the 16th notes). The other setting is Straight for styles with straight 8th notes or straight 16th notes.

The **Jazz** checkbox setting is to indicate whether the style is a “Jazz” type style with Jazz chords or a “Pop” type style with Pop chords.



The “Copy Melody to Melody Track” is a utility function that should only be used when the style is “finished.” Prior to executing this command, the Melody track contains the entire MIDI file with all of the parts. This “MIDI-file-on-the-Melody-track” is used to create the style. Once the style is created, you might want to extract the actual Melody track from the MIDI file to put on the Melody track. The channels used are the channels that have the BB Part set to “Melody.” When you do this command, you get a chance to first save the MGX file (i.e. the file with the MIDI file on the Melody track), so that you can revisit the file. This “Copy Melody to Melody Track” is useful to audition your new style, because you can then hear just the Melody along with your style.



“Copy Melody to Soloist track” works in a similar way except that it doesn't erase the MIDI file part on the Melody track.

Generate NEW style...

“Generate NEW style...” makes a new style. The **Style Creation Wizard** dialog is exited, and a file dialog allows you to pick a name for the style.

Add to existing style...

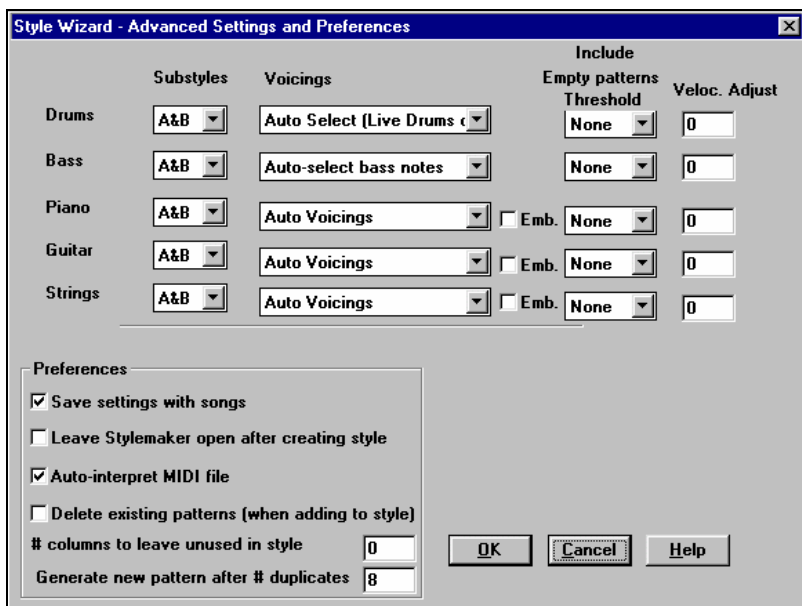
“Add to existing style...” allows you to add the patterns to an existing style.

More...

The [More] button launches the **Style Wizard – Advanced Settings and Preferences** dialog.

Style Wizard “More...” Dialog

This dialog is launched from the [More...] button in the Style Wizard.



There are 2 sections to this dialog.

Advanced Instrument Settings

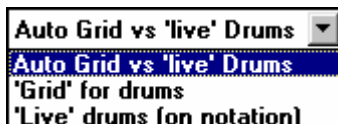
The advanced instrument settings allow settings for the instruments (drums / bass / piano / guitar / strings) to be included in the style. The settings are:

Substyles

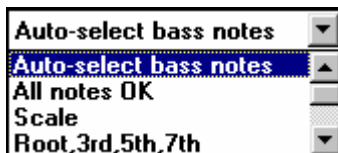
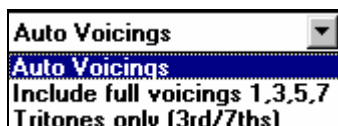
A&B

The “Substyles” determines whether the instrument is included in the “A,” “B,” or both “A&B” substyles. For example, if you want to make a style that only uses the strings on the “B” substyle, set the strings instrument part to “B” only.

The Voicings settings determine, for the various instruments:



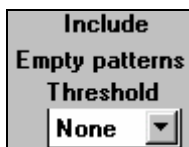
resolution and can use more instruments, so in general are the better choice.

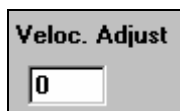
voicings.” If the part uses 2-note chords, you should over-ride this setting to “use tritones” so that the most important notes of the chord (the tritone) will get included.



The Embellish checkbox determines if the patterns for piano, guitar, and strings will be embellished. If embellished, on a chord like D7 (in the key of C) 13ths, 9ths, and #11 notes might be added to embellish the chord. A jazz piano style would likely use this.



The “Include Empty patterns Threshold” setting defaults to None. Possible settings are None / 2 beat / 1 bar / 2 bars. If set to none, the instrument will always play in the style, if set to “1 bar” there will be “spaces of silence” up to 1 bar long (perhaps longer if chained together) in the style for that instrument. So if an instrument is used sparsely in a style, set this setting to something higher than none.



The Velocity Adjust will make an instrument louder or softer in the style.



Auto-interpret MIDI file. (DEFAULT = YES)

When set, the Style-Wizard will set the channels, BB Parts, and snapshots for you. Normally this setting should be left on.

☐ **Delete existing patterns (when adding to style)**

Delete existing patterns (when adding to the style). (DEFAULT = NO)

If this option is set when you create style patterns to add to an existing style, the entire instrument will first be erased in the style for any instrument used in the new style. When you generate a style by adding to an existing style, the StyleMaker is then opened up, allowing you to pick a new name for the style (so you don't overwrite the existing style).

columns to leave unused in style

0

of Columns to leave unused in the style. (DEFAULT = 0)

If set to zero (the default), the Style Wizard can create the biggest style possible – filling up the rows completely with patterns. But if you set this to a non-zero value it will limit the # of patterns that can be made. Since there are 30 rows in the StyleMaker, you can set this setting from 0 to 29.

Generate new pattern after # duplicates

8

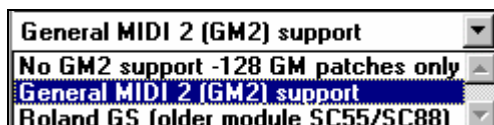
The Style Wizard won't insert patterns unless they are unique compared to the ones already entered. But (with this setting at the default of 8), after 8 duplicates of the same pattern, a 2nd pattern will get entered that is a duplicate of another pattern. Setting this to zero would mean that every pattern would get entered (regardless of whether it was unique); setting it to a high number like 200 would mean that only truly unique patterns are entered. To maintain the correct balance in the style, since the maximum weight of a pattern in the StyleMaker is 8, this setting should be left at 8 in most situations. If your style is “filling up” all of the available columns, then set this to a higher number.

Chapter 5: General MIDI 2 (GM2) Support

“Twice as many instruments” with General MIDI 2 support!

We've added support for General MIDI 2 standard (GM2). This GM2 support adds 128 new instruments to Band-in-a-Box styles and songs, including ukulele, mandolin, 12-string guitar plus many new and improved piano, organ, guitar, brass, and string sounds! We've made many new styles using the new instruments and also include updated versions of previous styles – you'll be hearing the new instruments with many of your new and existing styles.

Note: The included Roland VSC3 synth supports the new GM2 instruments, as do most newer modules/sound cards. If yours doesn't, a similar instrument from the existing 128 General MIDI sounds will be substituted.

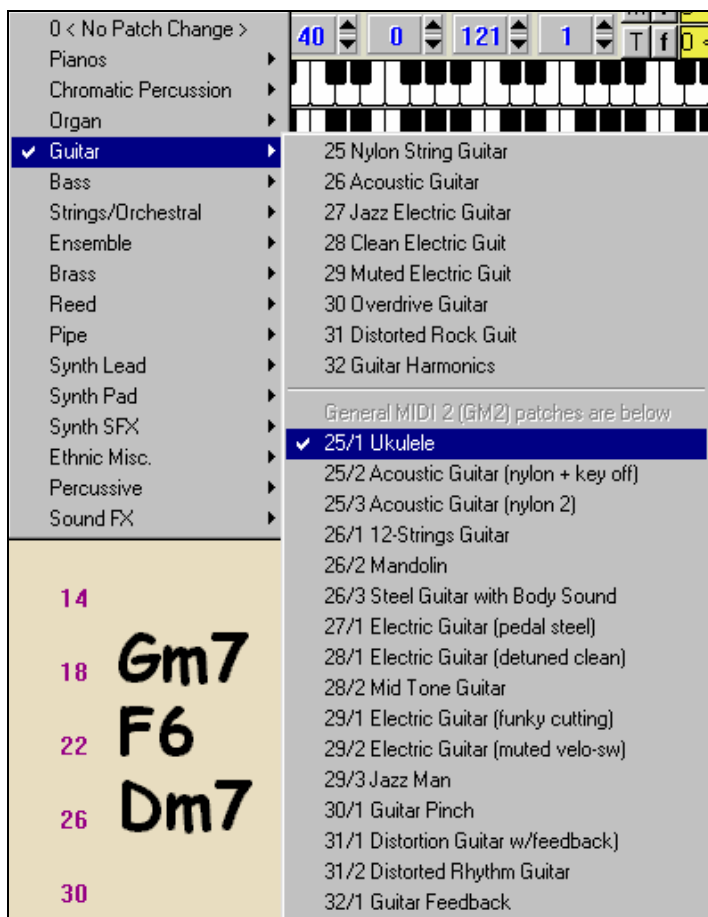


The type of GM2 support is set in the **MIDI Driver Setup** dialog (*Opt. | MIDI driver setup...*). The choices are:

- **General MIDI 2 support:** If you're using the Roland VSC3, or a newer Sound Canvas (i.e. newer than 1999, or newer than the Roland SC88), then choose this GM2 support.
- **Roland GS (older Modules):** “Older” Sound Canvases (SC55/SC88) support GS, but not GM2. The good news is that they have the same patches available, just at different locations. So if you choose this option, BB will find the patches at the “GS” locations instead of the “GM2” locations. If you have a newer GS module like the SC8820, it supports both GM2 and GS - you should likely choose GM2.
- **No GM2 support:** Most sound cards (Sound Blasters etc.) don't have GM2 support yet, so just support the 128 sounds. BB will use the closest instrument in these cases.

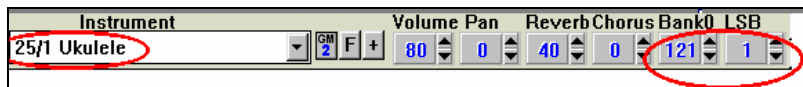


You can select the GM2 patch using the GM2 button at the top left of the screen. This shows a menu organized by instrument types (pianos, guitars etc.).



Technical note: For a GM patch like Nylon Guitar the patch is 25. For a GM2 patch like Ukulele, the patch is also 25, but it is accompanied by two bank settings; MSB Bank Controller 0 setting of 121 and LSB Bank Controller 32 setting of 1.

When you select the instrument from this menu, it will make the bank settings (Bank0 and LSB) for you. You can also change the bank #s directly, and the patch in the box will change.



GM2 patches can also be selected elsewhere in the program, such as the Change Patch at any bar dialog and the StyleMaker patch selection.

Chapter 6: Looping / Song Navigation Enhancements

Loop any Section of the song.

You can now loop any section of the song. The program will then start playback at the first loop point and play the looped section until stop is pressed or looping is turned off. This feature is handy for looping a full chorus or other section of a song for practice or performance.

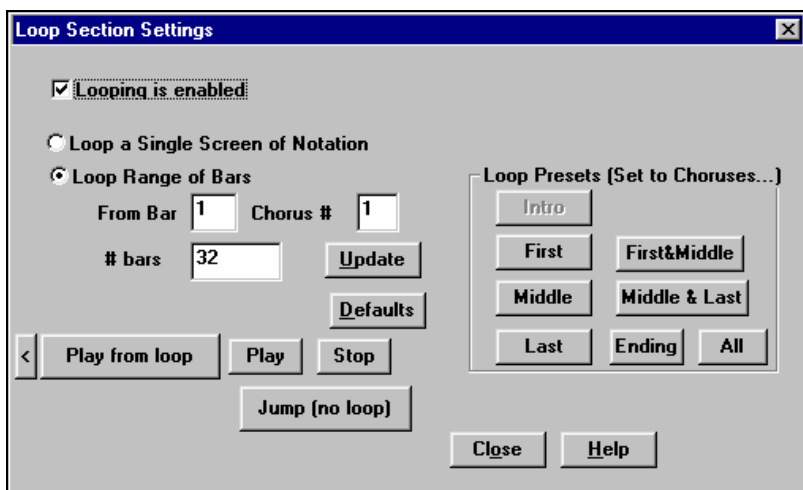


Looping of a section of the song is enabled by the “LoopSec” checkbox or with the keystroke **NUMPAD 1**.



Open up the **Loop Section Settings** dialog by clicking the Loop button, or pressing **NUMPAD 2**. The Loop settings dialog will then display.

There's a useful “Play from loop” command that allows you to quickly play a looped section. Simply highlight the range of bars to loop on the Chordsheet, press **NUMPAD 2** to open the **Loop Section Settings** dialog, and choose the [Play from loop] button.



To enter settings manually in this dialog, you start by choosing either “Loop a Single Screen of Notation” or “Loop Range of Bars.” If you want the custom range of bars, then enter the starting “From Bar” number, the “Chorus #,” and the “# bars” for the length of the looped section. You can then play the song with the [Play from loop] and then [Close] the dialog.



Presets are available to set the loop points to Intro, First / Middle / Last Choruses, Ending, or All. As the different buttons are selected you will see the “Loop Range of Bars” settings update. Hot keys are also available for these, look in the *Play* menu under the *Looping* submenu.

One More Time! (Song navigation during playback!)

The loop feature is useful for live performance (to shorten or lengthen the tune), or to provide “endless choruses” of one tune when practicing. Either during playback or when stopped, you can open the Loop dialog to quickly navigate around the tune.

For example, if the song is playing and the “dance floor is humming” and you’d like the last chorus of the song to loop endlessly, open the **Loop Section Settings** dialog (**NUMPAD 2**), and click on the [Last] button. The song will now continue playing and will loop the last chorus until you turn off looping with **NUMPAD 1**. Similarly, to enable the “endless Choruses” for soloing practice, open the dialog (**NUMPAD 2**) and click on [Middle].

There’s a similar new feature called “Jump to” that allows you to jump to any section of the song (intro / first chorus / middle choruses / last chorus / ending) without looping. This is useful if the dance floor is “not humming,” and you want to end the song by, for example, jumping to the ending or last chorus.

For live performers (or people in a hurry), there are even simpler “1 hand” hot key commands to accomplish the entire process. **Ctrl+NUMPAD 1** while a song is playing (or stopped) will set the last chorus to loop endlessly and **NUMPAD 1** turns the loop off. If you press **Ctrl+NUMPAD 1** to start the song, it will start playback and set the looping up for the last chorus. If you forget, you can still press the hot keys **Ctrl+NUMPAD 1** as the song is playing and the loop will get set up. Similar hot key commands are available for looping the Middle choruses or Middle & Last chorus, and there are one-hand hot key commands for jumping to the last chorus or ending to end the song early.

The Title bar at the top of the main screen indicates the looping status. If a song has a looped section, this will be listed at the top of the screen (e.g. “Will loop Middle Choruses” or “Currently looping Middle Choruses”). So you can tell what is going to happen with the looping during a live performance.

Tip: If you’re at home practicing a tune, start playback with **Ctrl+NUMPAD 2**, and the song will play with endless middle choruses for soloing, until you press **NUMPAD 1** (or Stop) to release the loop.

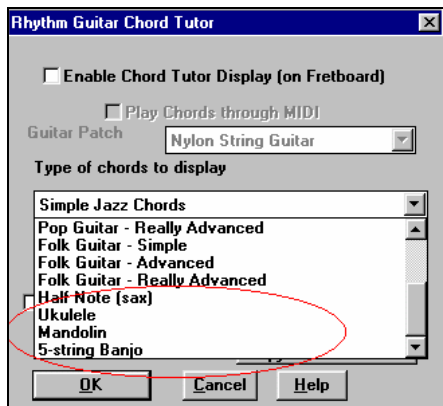
Chapter 7: Bass / Guitar / Fretboards

Guitar Window Enhancements

We've enhanced the Guitar Window by adding fret display support for other instruments, including mandolin, ukulele and banjo. You'll see authentic chord voicings and melody display on the fretboard for all of these new instruments. The StyleMaker has been enhanced with support for the GM2 instruments, so you can make styles that use the new instruments and have correct instrument voicings displayed on the fretboard.

The ukulele, mandolin, and banjo display will mainly occur when you are playing styles that have these instruments. Audition Styles Set #30 to listen to these styles. For example, HAWAISLO.STY has a Ukulele. Go to the guitar, piano, or strings track and view the Guitar fretboard – it will change to ukulele when you are viewing a style with Ukulele.

You can force the Guitar Window to always display Ukulele (for Melodies etc.). To do this, choose *Window | Guitar Window* and click on the [Set...] button to open the **Guitar Settings** dialog. Use the Fretboard combo box to select Guitar, Bass, Ukulele, Mandolin, or Banjo. Or set the *Melody | Track Type* to Ukulele. When this is done, the default fretboard display will become the one that you have chosen, and it will only be overridden by a style containing another fretboard type.



The Guitar Tutor also works with the new fretboard types. For example, if you want to see Ukulele chording to any song/ any style, choose the Tutor and choose one of the new options for ukulele, mandolin, or banjo.

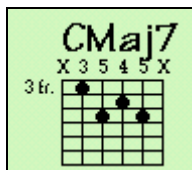
Guitar Chord Diagrams on the Notation

We've added an option for standard Guitar Chord diagrams to be included in the notation display. Choose from Folk, Pop or Jazz Guitar Chord Diagrams (or ukulele, mandolin or banjo) on the notation, leadsheet, or printout.

To get the Chord Diagrams displaying, go to the **Notation Window Options** dialog and choose the type of Guitar Chord Diagrams from the list.

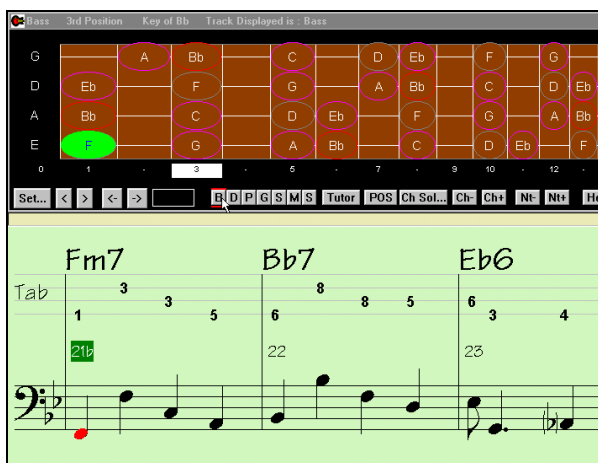


You'll then see typical chord diagrams on the notation.



The fret #s are written at the top of the diagram. The chord symbol is written above that (in a size 50% of normal). The fret # of the root of the chord is written at the left of the diagram.

Bass Part Enhancements



Bass players will now see bass tablature and correctly displayed Bass parts on the new **Bass fretboard**. This happens automatically. To see the Bass part, open the Guitar Window (**Ctrl+Shift+G**) and click on the [B] Bass part button. The fretboard will then display the Bass part correctly, using intelligent fingering typical of a real bass player. The notation will similarly show bass tab when the Notation window bass track is selected.

The Melody or Soloist track can also be set to Bass Guitar display, by selecting menu *Melody | Track Type | Bass*.

Chapter 8: Harmony Notation Display Enhancements

Harmony Notation Display Enhancements

Harmonies can now be displayed on the Leadsheet window (or printed) with **separate notation tracks for each harmony voice**. View each harmony on a separate track, or view/print a single harmony voice! **Print harmony charts for your band**, or use for **sight reading practice** – to read and play any harmony voice along with the melody that you're hearing.

Now, let's examine the new harmony display features. Load in the song "Night T.MGU." This is a Jazz song. The melody of this song was previously converted to a harmony using the *Melody | Edit | Convert Melody to Harmony* option, so this song now contains a harmony on the Melody part.



Open the Notation window (**Ctrl+W**), and you'll see all four voices of the harmony on the same treble clef.

Four part harmony on single staff.



Now open the Leadsheet window. Band-in-a-Box now recognizes that this is a harmony (generated by Band-in-a-Box), and displays each voice on a separate track of the leadsheet.

The screenshot shows a music notation window titled 'Notation'. It contains four staves of music. Above the staves, the chords BbMaj7, Fm7, and Bb7 are written. Each staff has a blue box labeled '5a' under the first note of the first measure. The first staff's first note is Bb, the second's is G, the third's is F, and the fourth's is D. This illustrates how a single chord can be split across multiple staves.

Four part harmony on four separate staves.

For example, you can see the first Bb note has the other harmony voices playing G (drop 2), F, and D.

Opt. Now open up the **Leadsheet Options**.

The screenshot shows the 'Leadsheet Options' dialog box. It has a title bar 'Harmony display (Melody or Soloist only)'. Inside, there are two buttons: 'Convert Harmony to track' and 'Remove'. Below these is a checked checkbox 'Split harmonies to different tracks'. Then there is a label 'Show Harmony Voice' followed by a dropdown menu set to 'All'. At the bottom is a label 'Play Volume of harmony voice' followed by a dropdown menu set to 'Normal'.

- **[Convert Harmony to track]** will add a harmony to an existing Melody.
- **[Remove]** will remove the harmony from the track.

- **Split Harmonies to different tracks** enables the splitting of the harmonies to different tracks on the leadsheet.
- **Show Harmony Voice** allows you to select ALL tracks, which will cause each track to display on a different track on the Leadsheet. Or select a specific Voice to display only that voice. For example, if you choose “Voice 2” and press OK, you'll now see just voice 2 of the harmony.

Play the song, so that you can hear the harmony.

You can control the volume of the selected harmony voice relative to the other voices in the harmony.

The **Play Volume of harmony voice** setting can be set to:

- Normal Harmony plays as normal.
- Solo Only the selected voice will play.
- 50% Solo Selected voice is much louder than other voices.
- Quiet Selected Voice is much quieter than other voices.
- Muted Selected Voice is muted.

These settings are useful to sight-read along on harmonies, and learn to hear inner voices of a harmony.

Print

Press the [Print] button to print out “Voice 2.” If needed, press the notation “Transpose Options” to first visually transpose the instrument to Eb for an “Alto Sax” chart.

Chapter 9: GUI Enhancements

Interface Enhancements

The program's Graphical User Interface has been enhanced.

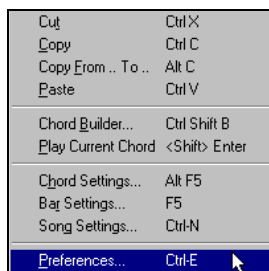


There is a single tab dialog for all program Preferences. Press the Preferences button (new hot key is **Ctrl+E**) to launch the dialog, and then choose the tab for the type of options that you want to set. These include options for General Preferences / MIDI Driver / Channels / Record Filter / Colors / Patch Map / Favorite Patches / Drum Kit / Notation / Leadsheet / Guitar / Big Piano / Audio / Big Lyrics / Soloist / THRU Transpose.

Press **Ctrl+E** to launch the **Preferences** dialog, and try out the various tabs. These preferences apply to the whole program (not a single song).



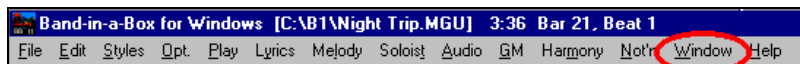
The **Song Settings** dialog (*Edit | Settings (for This Song)* or **Ctrl+N**) has similar tabs for the various settings that apply to the current song.



Right mouse menu support has been added. Right click on the chordsheet, and the right mouse menu appears with options to:

Cut/ Copy/ Copy From To/ Paste/ Chord Builder/ Play Current Chord/ Chord Builder/ Bar Settings/ Song Settings/ Preferences.

The main menu of the program has been simplified.



There is a *Window* menu that launches the various windows in the program.

The *User* menu (abbreviation for User-Style) has been moved to the *Styles* menu. The *Styles* menu now contains the StyleMaker menu items, including the new Style Wizard.

Right click on the Chordsheet screen or Notation window and a context menu appears. This is another way to launch the **Preferences** dialog or other items.

Descriptive Hints added throughout the program.

We've added much more detail to the yellow window flyby hints that appear when you move over an item. Also added are many new hints for the dialog boxes and various windows. You can set the hints to display none, basic or detailed information.

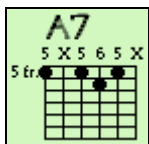
On program boot up, the current directory will get set to the last directory used in the previous session. This option is set in the *Opt. | Preferences | Prefs2* dialog.

Custom File Dialog Enhancements. The custom file dialog can be opened by **Ctrl+Shift+F3** or by **F3** if you choose “Long Filenames – custom” in the *Options | Preferences | Prefs2* “Display Filenames:” selection box. Now there are **hot keys** for the Search Dialog (**Alt+S**), Favorite Folders (**Alt+F**), and Font selection (**Alt+N**). **Double clicking** in the favorite directories window now exits the dialog.

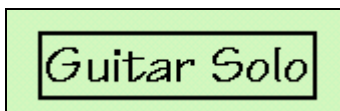
Many new hot keys added.

Examples include hot keys for Chord Builder (**Ctrl+Shift+B**), Song Settings (**Ctrl+N**), Preferences (**Ctrl+E**), song transpose by +1/-1 (**Ctrl+Alt+ 5** or **Ctrl+Alt+ 6**) and many more. The **TAB key now advances around the Chordsheet** (like the right cursor key), and **Shift+TAB** functions like the left cursor key. For **entering chords like “Cm+”** you no longer have to type an uppercase for the “+” you can type the lowercase “=” and the program will enter a Cm+.

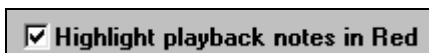
Chapter 10: Notation Enhancements



Guitar Chord Diagrams are available on the notation, leadsheet, or printout for Folk, Pop, and Jazz voicings.



Boxes for Section text are now thicker. They are double thickness.



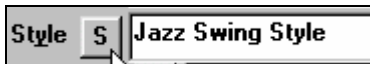
A Notation option has been added to **disable the highlighting of notes in red as the song is playing** so it won't be distracting to good sight-readers who like to read ahead. The "Highlight Playback notes in red" setting in the **Notation Window Options** dialog sets this.



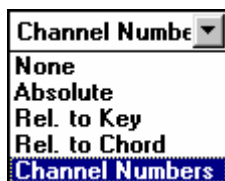
Brackets (#) are now drawn around accidentals after a bar line as a courtesy, where no accidental is required.

Printing as Graphics has been enhanced with a **"Copy-to-Clipboard"** option, so that you can quickly paste into other applications. To copy-to-clipboard, choose *Not'n | Print*, then Print Preview and Copy-To-Clipboard. You can then paste the bitmap into another application.

For the Leadsheet and printout, if the last line of the range printed out contains only 1 bar, it is drawn with a narrow width (previously it was stretching the bar across the entire line).



Print Options has a **"Style" button** – pressing this button will enter the full style name into the Style field.



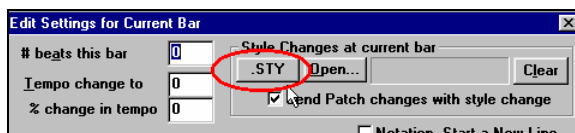
Channel numbers are now displayable on the notation. When editing notes, it is often helpful to see the channel number of each note. Now, by setting Note Names to “Channel Numbers” in the **Notation Window Options** dialog you'll see the channel number for each note written into the note head of the notes. This is

useful (for example) when viewing an entire MIDI file that you've loaded onto the Melody track, and want to examine the channel information, or for editing a guitar track that uses channels 11 to 16.

Chapter 11: Style Enhancements

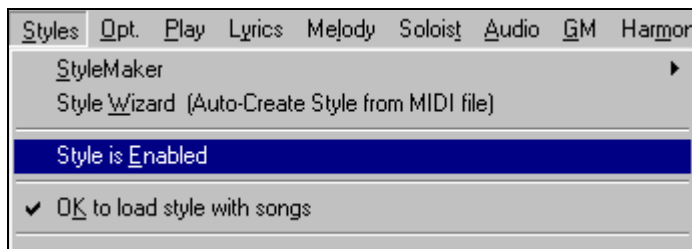
Styles Improved

All of the styles are enhanced! We've improved/updated **EVERY** Band-in-a-Box style that we've made with the newest StyleMaker features including guitar and other fretted instrument voicings, consistent volume levels, edited patterns and more. **Many of these styles and new demo songs are included with your Band-in-a-Box version 12 upgrade.**



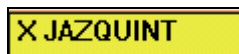
Change styles at any bar using the convenient StylePicker Window. When changing styles at any bar using the **Edit Settings for Current Bar** dialog, previously the new style chosen would be chosen using the *File | Open* dialog box. Now you can choose the style change using the StylePicker, which is much easier. To do this, open the **Edit Settings for Current Bar** dialog (F5 key), press the [.STY] button, and choose your new style.

Note: You can still use the previous method with the old file-open style dialog. Press the [Open...] button in the bar settings dialog to do this.



Enable/Disable Style menu item. (Alt+S E) The *Styles* menu has an item to Enable/Disable the style.

When disabled, the name of the style will have an X at the beginning, which indicates a disabled style. The disabled style won't sound or write any data to the MIDI file. The most common use for disabling a style is when a MIDI file is loaded to the Melody track. Then the style won't sound and conflict with the full arrangement on the Melody track.



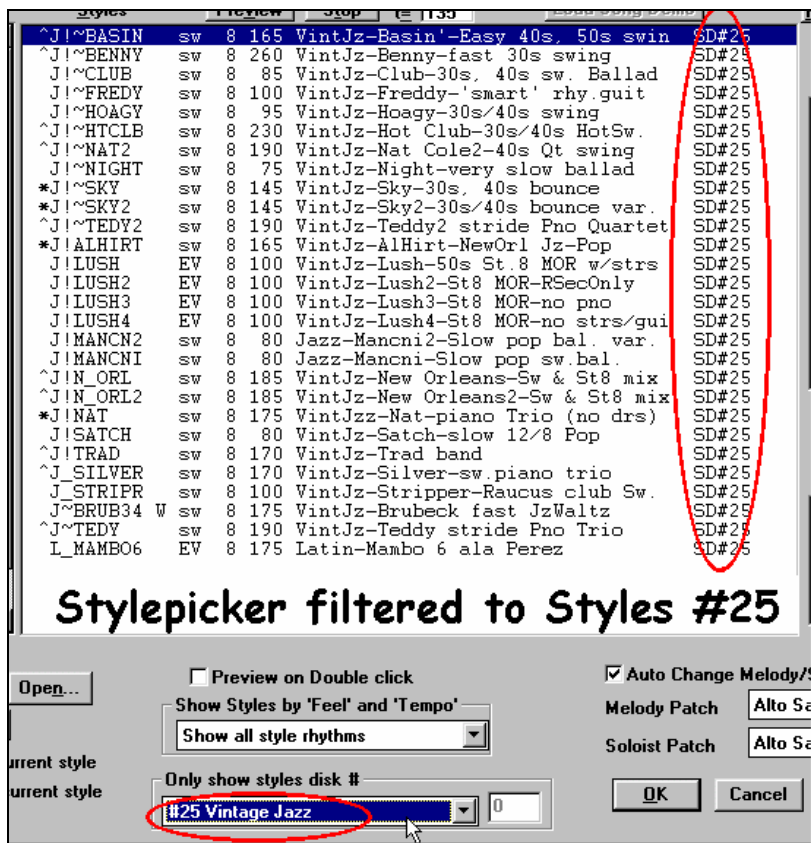
JazQuint style is disabled, as indicated by the X at the start of the name.

Load Previous Style, Load Next Style.

This function, analogous to the Load Next Song function, loads in the previous (or next) style in alphabetical order of the file name. These functions are added to the *Styles* menu, and accessible with the hot keys **Ctrl+Alt+Shift+F8** (or **Alt+Shift+F8**).

StylePicker Enhancements

The StylePicker window has been enhanced:



There is a new filter to display only the styles of a certain Styles Set number, as well as displaying the name of the Styles Set. To select this, open the StylePicker, and choose “Only Show Styles Set #.” When you pick Styles Set #, you can then see only that Styles Set listed, regardless of the category you are in.

The limit of number of styles in the StylePicker has been increased to 4,800 to accommodate the large number of third party styles developed for Band-in-a-

Box. The window size has been increased, providing more space for the category descriptions.

<p>Technical note: The configuration file saved is now called BBW.LSW instead of BBW.LSV.</p>
--

In the StyleMaker, deleting patterns no longer requires a confirmation “are you sure” dialog. Just typing a zero or **Delete** will delete the pattern.

Chapter 12: Other New Features

Handy Song Transpose Options.

Quick (1 hot key) Song Transpose. Now you can transpose the entire song during playback (or while stopped) using a single key. Transpose down 1 semitone (**Ctrl+Alt+5**), up one semitone (**Ctrl+Alt+6**), or a specified number of semitones (**Ctrl+Alt+7**). These are also available from the *Edit | Transpose* menu. Quick Transpose is useful when accompanying a vocalist who requests a higher key, since you'll instantly hear the song in the new key – even if the song is playing it will continue in the new key. Or you can use it during playback to modulate the song.

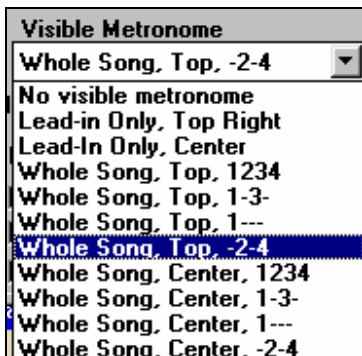
Hitting **Ctrl+Alt 6** twice (or more) quickly will have the effect of a full tone (or more) transpose. Note that the transpose is not just a simple transposition of the notes, it is a new arrangement based on the transposed chords so that instruments stay within their correct range.

Tip: If the resultant melody isn't in the octave that you'd like transpose it down/up an octave with **Ctrl+Alt+1** or **Ctrl+Alt+2** (Soloist is **Ctrl+Alt+3** or **Ctrl+Alt+4**).

Band-in-a-Box can load and play an entire MIDI file!

Band-in-a-Box can load and play an entire MIDI file! Now you can open an entire MIDI file into Band-in-a-Box. The chords will get auto-interpreted by the Chord Wizard, and the MIDI file will play and display on the Melody track. A “Silent” style will get loaded, so you'll just hear the MIDI file. To access this feature, choose the Chord Wizard (File-Interpret Chords) and select “Open entire MIDI file to Melody.”

Visual Metronome during the whole song.



You can display a visual metronome on-screen during the entire song (or just the lead-in). Choose the screen position (top-right or center), and the size (up to near full screen size). Also choose the visual metronome pattern (1234, 1-3, 1---, or -2-4). Seeing a visual metronome on-screen is a great way for a student to learn to keep on the beat, and with a settable size, students can view this from across the room. To set the visual metronome, choose *Opt. | Preferences* and select the type of Visual Metronome.

☒ **Lead-in drum count if drums muted/disabled**

Option to hear the drum count-in even if the drums are muted or disabled.

Previously, when the drum track was muted (or disabled in a song), the count-in drum click wouldn't play. Now there's an option to play the drum count-in in all circumstances. Drummers who play along with BB by muting the drum track should find this feature useful. To set this option, choose *Opt. | Preferences* and set "Lead-in drum count if drums muted or disabled" to true (default is true).

Bass player plays better "5ths" over some Jazz chords. Band-in-a-Box's bass player was playing some natural 5ths over some chords like C7 altered or others. Now, after a discussion with some bass players, we've improved Band-in-a-Box so that the bass part plays the #5 or b5 correctly on these Jazz chords.

Part Markers are now written to the MIDI files. These part markers can be read by PowerTracks (and Band-in-a-Box if re-importing the MIDI file with the Chord Wizard). Save a MIDI file in Band-in-a-Box, and move it over to PowerTracks (version 8 or higher), you'll now see the Part Markers (and chords) written on the Chords Window in PowerTracks. Re-import the MIDI file into Band-in-a-Box with the Chord Wizard and you'll also see the part markers in Band-in-a-Box.

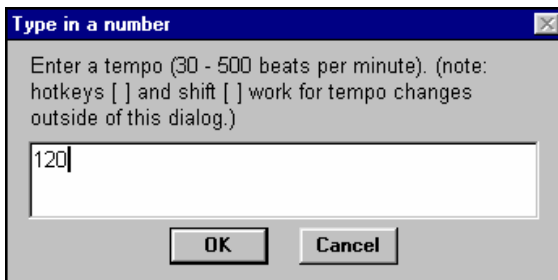
Option to write MIDI file with separate tracks for each drum instrument.

To select this, generate the MIDI file (press the .MID button), and then select the combo box "Type 1- separate drum tracks."

"Chase Volumes" added for playback. For a file with Volume change events (Controller 7) written into the Melody (or other tracks) – if the song is played back from somewhere in the middle, the most recent volume control information prior to the start of playback will get sent.

Direct Entry of Tempo and other settings.

You can now quickly enter a specific tempo for the song by clicking on the tempo (hot key is **Ctrl+Alt+T**, or menu item *Play | Tempo | Set Tempo...*), and a dialog will open up allowing you to type in a tempo. Similar **dialogs are available for Volume, Panning, Reverb, Chorus, and Bank** settings.



Master Volume settings can now be made more quickly with hot keys.

If you want to “turn it all up or down,” this can be done quickly with hot keys. Hot keys **Ctrl+Alt+A** (or **Ctrl+Alt+S**) will decrease (or increase) the master volume setting by 5 and **Ctrl+Alt+D** launches a new dialog that allows a number to be set for the master volume. Since Master Volume is a different parameter than Volume, we have also added similar hot keys that control the overall volume by reducing (or increasing) volumes on all parts by 5 to simulate a Master Volume effect (especially useful for sound cards that don't support Master Volume changes). These items are all available on the *GM | Master (Combo) Volume Adjust* submenu, and also have hot keys as listed on the menu (**Ctrl+Alt+Shift Q, W, and E**).

A THRU Velocity boost can be applied to the THRU part.

Boost THRU Velocity by 20 When playing along on a keyboard to the Band-in-a-Box “band,” if the sound of your keyboard is too quiet, and increasing the THRU Volume doesn't help enough, using this option to boost to the THRU velocity will make your THRU playing louder. (For example, non velocity sensitive keyboards are usually set to output a quiet velocity of 64). To set this “THRU velocity boost,” open the MIDI Channels dialog (*Opt. | Preferences | Channels*) and set “Boost THRU Velocity by” to a value in the range of -127 to +127. (Default is 0.)

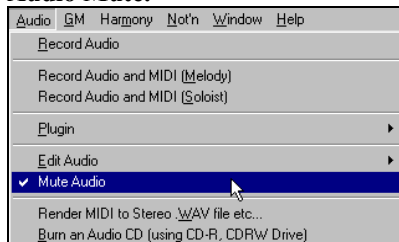
The Song Titles Window can be updated from within the song list dialog.

Rebuild List... Press the “Rebuild List” button in the **Select Song by Title** dialog. Also, if a Song List is rebuilt, the song list dialog will automatically be launched when the list is rebuilt.

The Big Lyrics Window scrolls a page at a time for easier reading of lyrics.

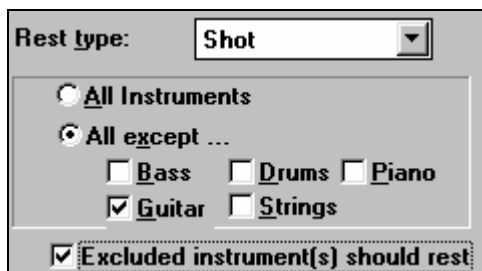
☒ **Scroll lyrics a page at a time** Previously the lyrics would scroll on every line. Many users pointed out that it would be easier to read if they scrolled a page at a time, so we added this feature. When the lyric cursor reaches the next-to-last line of the lyrics, it will scroll to the top of the page, allowing uninterrupted reading of lyrics. This option is settable in the Big Lyrics window options.

Audio Mute.



Now you can mute/un-mute the audio track in Band-in-a-Box. Choose *Audio | Mute Audio* to mute and un-mute the audio track.

Shot/Held Chords option enhanced.



Rest type: Shot

☐ All Instruments

☒ All except ...

☐ Bass ☐ Drums ☐ Piano

☒ Guitar ☐ Strings

☒ Excluded instrument(s) should rest

Normally, when a “shot” or a “held” chord is assigned, the instruments that are excluded from the shot/held chord play normally. Now there is an additional option for those excluded instruments to stay silent. To set this, open the chord options dialog, and select a shot or held chord, and then

select “Excluded instrument(s) should rest.” This new option gives you the ability to rest some instruments while others play the shot or held chord.

Velocity boosts for shots and held chords are now settable.



Boost shots by 5 Boost 'Holds' by 5

In previous versions, a shot or held chord produced a (loud) velocity boost of 15-

30. Now you can set the amount of velocity boost, so that the effect won't be so loud. In *Option | Preferences* use the settings “Boost shots by” and “Boost ‘Holds’ by.” (Note that the style (StyleMaker) can override the velocity for the pushes, and the drum velocity for shots/held chords and pushes is also set in the StyleMaker.)

Duration of “shots” is reduced to 60 ticks per beat. Previously the shots lasted as long as the typical 1-beat pattern, which was often longer than 60 ticks.

Soloist “Note-Density” option.

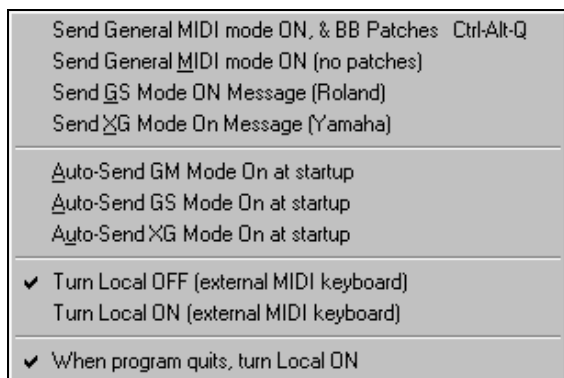


Maximum notes in 1 beat (default=0) 4

Now you can control the maximum number of notes per quarter note that the

soloist will use. For example, you can set a “Rock Guitar” Soloist to use nothing shorter than 16th notes. This would produce less “guitar hero” solos with bursts of 32nd notes etc. Or you could create a Jazz solo that uses only quarter notes or longer to help with sight-reading or student study. We've already modified many of the soloists using this new setting, so your solos will already sound better without you having to change this setting.

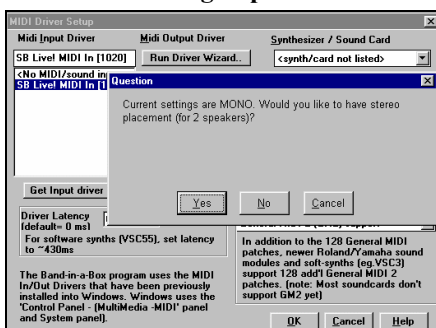
Dedicated menu items added on GM Menu for “Turn Local ON,” “Turn Local OFF,” and “When program quits, turn Local ON.”



“Local” refers to sounds generated by playing on an external MIDI keyboard, if set to “off,” Band-in-a-Box will play the keyboard via the THRU part, if set to ON, both Band-in-a-Box and the keyboard might be playing the same THRU part.

For the **loop screen feature**, if looping on the first line Band-in-a-Box now loops from bar 1 and does not include the lead-in.

MIDI Driver dialog improvements.



When visiting the MIDI Driver dialog, if the setup is panned to MONO, **the program offers to change it to stereo**. Selecting a new drum kit from the MIDI Driver dialog no longer changes your panning settings. Since most people use stereo settings, this makes it easier to ensure that you are using stereo settings.

A new Drum kit is only installed if you specifically select a new Drum kit in the MIDI Driver dialog.

If playback is occurring when OPEN song is chosen, **playback of the new song will resume when the new song is loaded** (so you don't have to press PLAY). This works for other methods of song loading such as load next/previous Song.

Chord Wizard Enhancements, including recognizing more chord types and additional options.

“MGX” file type added. When a MIDI file is loaded onto the Melody (or Soloist) track, the Track Type for the Melody (or Soloist) gets set to Multi-Track. When the file is saved, the extension will be MGX, allowing you to easily identify the BB songs that you have that contain entire MIDI files.

Songs will always be saved with last letter of extension “U,” regardless if they are chosen with a Built-in style or not. For example, if you make a song, and choose ZZJAZZ.STY as the style (i.e. one of the 24 built-in styles) previous versions of BB would save the song as MySong.MG1 (the '1' indicates Style #1 – ZZJAZZ). Now it will be saved as MySong.MGU. Older songs loaded in with .MG1 will still get re-saved as MG1 to prevent duplicate song files.

Tip: If you'd like Band-in-a-Box to save every song with a 'U' extension, including loaded files already saved with a '1..9','A.. N' extension, then select the *Option | Preference | Prefs2* “Always save songs with 'U' extension” option.

“What add-ons do I have?...” dialog links to www.pgmusic.com/addons.htm for a listing of newest add-ons.

... and much more!

Keystroke Commands - Hot Keys

It's often faster to use keystrokes instead of using the mouse. For example, there are keystroke “hot keys” to mute instruments or to adjust volume, panning, reverb, chorus, or bank of instruments.

Muting Parts

Alt+3	Mutes the Bass
Alt+4	Mutes the Piano
Alt+5	Mutes the Drums
Alt+6	Mutes the Guitar
Alt+7	Mutes the Soloist
Alt+8	Mutes the Strings
Alt+9	Mutes the Melody

Selecting Parts

Ctrl+3	Selects the Bass
Ctrl+4	Selects the Piano
Ctrl+5	Selects the Drums
Ctrl+6	Selects the Guitar
Ctrl+7	Selects the Soloist
Ctrl+8	Selects the Strings
Ctrl+9	Selects the Melody

Instrument Part Settings

Hold down **Ctrl+Shift** and the letter to change these instrument settings.

Q,W	Decrease/Increase Volume
E,R	Decrease/Increase Panning
T,Y	Decrease/Increase Reverb
U,I	Decrease/Increase Chorus
O,P	Decrease/Increase Bank

Use **Ctrl+Shift** together with the **1-9** and **0** keys on the keyboard to select Favorite Instruments. For example, let's change the Piano part to Rhodes Piano.

1. Press **Ctrl+4** to select the Piano part.
2. Press **Ctrl+Shift+2** to select the Favorite #2. That is Rhodes Piano.

Use **Ctrl+Shift** and the **[-]** and **[=]** keys to decrease/increase the patch by 1.

Volume Settings

Ctrl+Alt+Shift+R	Set current part's volume.
Ctrl+Alt+A	Decrease master volume by 5.
Ctrl+Alt+S	Increase master volume by 5.
Ctrl+Alt+D	Set master volume.
Ctrl+Alt+Shift Q	Reduce all part volumes by 5.
Ctrl+Alt+Shift W	Increase all part volumes by 5.
Ctrl+Alt+Shift E	Set all part volumes.

Looping/Song Navigation Keystrokes

NUMPAD 1	Toggle looping on/off.
NUMPAD 2	Open Loop Section Settings dialog.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 1	Play with last chorus looped.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 2	Play with middle choruses looped.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 3	Play with middle and last choruses looped.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 4	Jump to last chorus.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 5	Jump to ending.
Ctrl+NUMPAD 7	Loop Notation screen.
NUMPAD [DEL]	Advances the notation, leadsheet, and guitar window by one chord (i.e. one group of notes at the same time).
NUMPAD [INS]	Backs up the notation, leadsheet, and guitar window by one chord.

Transpose Settings

Ctrl+Alt+1	Transpose Melody down one octave
Ctrl+Alt+2	Transpose Melody up one octave
Ctrl+Alt+3	Transpose Soloist down one octave
Ctrl+Alt+4	Transpose Soloist up one octave
Ctrl+Alt+5	Transpose down 1 semitone.
Ctrl+Alt+6	Transpose up 1 semitone.
Ctrl+Alt+7	Transpose setting dialog.

Custom File Open Dialog

Ctrl+Shift+F3	Load song with custom file dialog.
Alt+F	In custom file dialog - Favorite Folders.
Alt+N	In custom file dialog - Font selection.
Alt+S	In custom file dialog - Search dialog.

Windows

Ctrl+W	Toggle Notation and Chordsheet windows.
Ctrl+O	Movable Notation window.
Alt+W	Leadsheet window.
Ctrl+T	Put Notation/Chords at top of screen.
Ctrl+Shift+A	Audio Edit window.
Ctrl+Shift+D	Drum Kit window.
Ctrl+Shift+G	Guitar window.
Ctrl+Shift+J	Ear training window.
Ctrl+Shift+L	Big Lyrics window.
Ctrl+Shift+N	Big Piano window.

StyleMaker Hot Keys

F1, Shift+F1, Ctrl+F1	Help
F2	Save style
Alt+F2	Save style as ...
R or F3	Record pattern
<Spacebar> or F4	Play pattern
F8	Play pattern on chord
F10	Edit pattern options
F6 or Shift+F6	Change instrument
Cursor Keys	Move around screen
Alt+F4	Quit the StyleMaker

StyleMaker Drum Screen Hot Keys

F5	Drum alternate notes
Bottom row (ZXCVBNM,./)	Drum note entry
F6	Time base
F10 or Alt+F4	Exit

Additional Keystrokes

There are additional keystrokes available. These keys are also listed on the pull down menus beside the function. Remember also that hot keys may access any function on the pull-down menu by pressing the **Alt** key and the first letter of the Menu followed by the underlined letter of the command. For example, **Alt+F+O** would access *File* | *Open*.

Note: It is necessary to tap the spacebar twice on the main screen to start playback because entering chords can include a single spacebar. In the StyleMaker, you start songs by hitting the spacebar once. In the *Opt.* | *Preferences* menus, there are other ways that the SPACEBAR can be set to work.

Playing songs.	Spacebar twice or F4
Stopping songs.	Spacebar or Esc
Help.	F1, Shift+F1, Ctrl+F1
Record (melody or pattern).	R

Record from any bar.	R
Jukebox start/stop.	F8
Save song.	F2
Save song with patches.	Alt+F2
Load song.	F3
Load song using favorite song list.	Shift+F3
Load song using titles window.	Ctrl+F3
Load songs with melodies.	Alt+F3
Load song with standard long file dialog.	Alt+Shift+F3
Load next file (alphabetical by file name).	Shift+F8
Load previous (alphabetical by file name).	Ctrl+Shift+F8
Load next style. (in alphabetical order).	Alt+Shift+F8
Load previous style. (in alphabetical order).	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+F8
Enable/disable style.	Alt+S then E
Launch MIDI File to Style Wizard.	Alt+S then W
Load songs in current style.	F7
Choose a user style.	F9
Open StylePicker.	Ctrl+F9
Select favorite styles.	Shift+F9
Edit user style.	Alt+F9
Edit current style.	Ctrl+Shift+F9
Turn song Embellisher on/off.	Ctrl+Alt+E
Import chords from MIDI file.	Ctrl+Alt+I
Send GM mode on message.	Ctrl+Alt+Q
Set tempo.	Ctrl+Alt+T
Open the Preferences dialog.	Ctrl+E
Open the Song Settings dialog.	Ctrl+N
Launch Chord Builder.	Ctrl+Shift+B
Edit current bar options.	F5
Save MIDI file.	F6
Quit the program.	Alt+F4

Appendix A: New Styles and Add-Ons.

Please see the on-line documentation for detailed descriptions of the Styles Sets. For example, for Styles Set #30, see the file c:\bb\styles30\StyDsk30.DOC

- Styles Sets #0-29 are documented in the main (full) Band-in-Box manual.
- Styles Set #30 is included with an *upgrade* package to *Version 12* of the Band-in-a-Box program. It is not included with a first-time purchase of the program.
- Styles Sets 0-3 are included with the Pro version of Band-in-a-Box.
- Other Styles Sets are sold separately as add-ons to Band-in-a-Box.

The StylePicker has full documentation of all Band-in-a-Box Styles Sets, and you can select a filter for the Styles Set # at the bottom of the StylePicker dialog.

New! Styles Set #30: 28 World Fretboards Styles

PG Music answers your wishes with Styles Set 30 – “World Fretboards.” This Styles Set covers a wide variety of genres with over 20 styles including New Age, Hawaiian, Pop, Jazz-Pop, and Ethnic. Many of these styles utilize Band-in-a-Box version 12’s new intelligent chord fretboard display. You’ll see the correct chord voicings for ukulele, banjo, mandolin, and violin for parts like the melody, solo, and piano.

12ST&BAN.STY	12 string guitar & banjo Country style.
BANJ&MAN.STY	Banjo & mandolin swing 16ths. Bass at "b."
BEEBROK4.STY	Sparse guitar comping variation of BeeBRock.Sty.
BEEBROK5.STY	Rock Blues var. of BeeBRock less varied guitar rhythm
BIGBAND1.STY	Medium Swing big band sound with Brass (fills & bg).
BLUGRAS5.STY	Bluegrass style with a swing 16ths feel.
BO_D.STY	Swing 16ths rhythm groove à la Bo.
CAMPFIRE.STY	Easy “round the campfire” sing-along with strumming.
COZY_SW.STY	Simple Jazz trio Swing style.
CREEDNCE.STY	Loose 16ths Rock feel - in between straight and swing.
DIXIDUKE.STY	Dixieland in the style of the Dukes and similar groups.
DREAM.STY	Slow 50s Swing Ballad with rhythm section & strings.
DRUMSOLJ.STY	Jazz Swing DRUMS ONLY. Use for inserting drum solos.
GOSSAMER.STY	Slow, quiet, & peaceful style with even 8ths arpeggio feel.
HAWAISLO.STY	Slow, easy, semi-even 8ths Pop Hawaiian strumming style.
J-BREEZY.STY	Jazz swing, 5-inst. style, including brushes & slow strings.
J-GITWLZ.STY	Variation of J!GITWLZ.STY, this version uses BRUSHES.
JAZFOURA.STY	Variation of JazzFours.sty, with “trading” order changes.
JAZFOURB.STY	Another variation of the “trading fours” order.
JAZFOURC.STY	At “a” AND “b,” 4 bars DRUM SOLO - 4 bars BAND.
JOHNBAL.STY	Slow even 8ths Pop-Rock with acoustic piano & strings.
JOHNNYH.STY	60s Pop-Country style à la JohnnyH. Almost-swing 8ths.
L~BOSA4U.STY	Simple Bossa style with smooth syncopation. 3 insts.

LOTUS.STY	Slow, tranquil, 3/4 time, even 8ths, New Age style.
MANDOLIN.STY	Mandolin & ac. bass in a swing 16ths feel.
MILITARY.STY	Good for 60s Country historic battle-type tunes.
P_NEILD1.STY	70s Pop Rock swing with 4 to-the-bar guitar comping.
POP_SADE.STY	90s cool Pop-Jazz even 8ths. Vocal background at "b."
SOLO_UKE.STY	Solo ukulele - good for lots of tunes.
ROKTRIO1.STY	80s-90s Rock trio with even 8ths feel. Strat 4-to the bar.
SWING~EZ.STY	Swing style with 4 instruments and no piano.
UKE&BASS.STY	Simple swing ukulele style with bass at "b."
UKE_FAST.STY	Simple Swing 8ths campfire Ukulele.

New! Styles Set #31: 20 Country Rock Styles

The gap between Country and Rock music styles has been narrowed by the success of artists such as AaronT, B/Dunn, KennyC, MindyM, DixieC, ClayD, SammyK, ClintB and many more. Add this popular genre of Med. Straight 8ths grooves, Ballad tempos, Bluesy, Soulful and Barroom feels and kickin' up-tempo rhythms to your collection of Band-in-a-Box Styles with Styles Set 31 - Country Rock Styles.

C_AARON.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la AaronT, B/ Dunn.
C_ANDY.STY	Even 8ths med. Ballad Country-Rock à la Alabama, TimM.
C_BILLY.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la Eagles, Brooks/D.
C_CLAY.STY	Bluesy Country-Rock à la ClayD, SammyK.
C_COLIN.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la ColinR, Lonestar.
C_DARRYL.STY	Up-tempo Country-Rock à la Eagles, ClintB.
C_ERIC.STY	Bluesy Country-Rock à la EricH, Tractors.
C_HONKIN.STY	Barroom Country-Rock à la TimM, NealM.
C_ISLAND.STY	Med. tempo Ballad C-Rock à la JimmyB, GeorgeS.
C_KEITH.STY	Up-tempo Country-Rock à la KeithU, NewGRI.
C_KENNY.STY	Soulful Country-Rock à la Eagles, Brooks/D.
C_KENNY2.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la KennyC, Brooks/D.
C_LONE.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la LittleT, PattyL.
C_MINDY.STY	Med. tempo Ballad Country à la MindyM, DixieC.
C_PATTY.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock à la PattyL, ClintB.
C_PHIL.STY	Ballad Country-Rock à la PhilV, ColinR.
C_SAMMY.STY	Bluesy Country-Rock à la SammyK, HankW.
C_TOBY.STY	Med. tempo Country-Rock à la TobyK, GarthB.
C_TRICK.STY	Up-tempo Country-Rock à la TrickP, DixieC.
C_WARREN.STY	Med. straight 8ths Country-Rock WarrenBros, DiamondR.

New! Styles Set #32: 20 Alternative/Contemporary Rock Styles

This Styles Set includes a broad spectrum of hip, contemporary Pop/Rock grooves ranging from the commercially successful left-of-center Pop styles of Alternative Rock to the down-tempo, Jazz-inflected Trip Hop. Influenced by the styles of artist like S_Crow, Nelle, Pinc, K_Osbourne, Minem, Mobe, Blink, A_Lavigne, J_Jackson, Crede, A_Keys, Our Lady Piece, and J_Lopez Styles Set 32 is a collective study of recent trends in popular music. Included Styles:

TripHop, AltRock, HipHop, RockTronica, PopBallad, Modern Rock, Soul Groove, and Dance.

ALTROCK1.STY	Alternative Contemporary Rock – even 8ths.
ALTROCK2.STY	Hard Alt. Rock even 16ths starts with drums & organ.
ALTROCK3.STY	16th note Alt. Rock style with bass & drums at “a.”
ALTROCK4.STY	Medium even 8ths Alt. Rock style.
DANCE3.STY	Bright even 8ths dance feel.
DANCE4.STY	Bright Pop-Rock Dance.
HIPHOP3.STY	Contemporary slower Swing 16ths Hip Hop feel.
HIPHOP4.STY	Funky Swing 16th Hip Hop. 5 instruments.
HIPHOP5.STY	Funky Swing 16ths Hip Hop style.
HIPHOP6.STY	Bright Beat even 8ths Hip Hop.
MODROK1.STY	Even 8ths modern Rock sound.
MODROK2.STY	Modern Rock with 16th feel, pushes on “and of 2.”
POPBALL2.STY	Pop Ballad style with piano, quiet string pad.
POPBALL3.STY	Rock-Pop ballad with acoustic guitar strumming.
ROKTRON1.STY	Bright Dance with Electronica aspects.
ROKTRON2.ST	Up beat Electronica with Rock aspects.
SOULGRV1.STY	Slow soulful pop groove.
SOULGRV2.STY	Soulful slow groove.
TRIPHOP1.STY	Contemporary Rock (ev.16ths feel) w/Rap TR-808.
TRIPHOP2.STY	Contemporary Dance feel à la DestinysC & JanetJ.

Blues Piano Solos Volume 1

30 songs with great Blues piano solos, notation, and on-screen piano display. Includes 30 full tunes with Pop/Rock/Jazz Blues piano solos in the style of the great Blues pianists (Jelly Roll, DrJ, MontyA and more). What a great and fun way to learn Blues piano soloing! Blues piano is at the heart of most popular and Jazz styles, so mastering Blues piano soloing gives you a great foundation for many styles of music. Includes comping examples along with easy, medium, and difficult soloing styles. Let a master show you solos in the styles of the "greats." All tunes are done in standard MIDI and Band-in-a-Box MGU formats with either solo piano or a complete band arrangement (drums, bass, guitar, and piano soloing). Slow the pieces down for in-depth study. Guitarists can also display the solos on the guitar fretboard.

Note: this comes as a separate standalone full featured program, and includes the same files in Band-in-a-Box format.

Blues Piano Utility Styles #33: Chicago Piano Blues Styles

These are Chicago Blues Piano styles that are included in the Blues Piano Solos Volume 1. These styles are not available separately as a stand-alone Styles Set.

BLZTRIO1.STY	An Organ-type Blues à la JimmyS, BookerT etc.
BLZTRIO2.STY	This is a Swing 8ths minor key blues style.
BLZTRIO3.STY	Strut-style à la RayCh & WyntonK.
BLZTRIO4.STY	Kansas City blues shuffle style.

BLZTRIO5.STY	Modern Urban Blues shuffle Chicago style.
BLZTRIO6.STY	Jazzy Blues Piano Swing 8ths feel à la NatC, GeneH.
BLZTRIO7.STY	Old stride style in '2' à la TeddyW, RayBr.
BLZTRIO8.STY	Fast 3/4 (like 6/8) Modern “cool” Modal jazz style.
BLZTRIO9.STY	Fast Bebop Jazz Blues style.
BLZTRI10.STY	A very slow 12/8 Jazz Blues - Chicago Style.
LHBLZ1.STY	Slow left-hand piano in the style of CrippleC, CowCowD.
LHBOOG1.STY	Chicago Blues Boogie style.
LHBOOG2.STY	8 to the bar straight 8ths LH boogie piano boogie style.
LHBOOG3.STY	Chicago-Style Boogie Blues with typical left-hand pattern.
LHBOOG4.STY	Left hand piano Chicago-Style Boogie.
LHBOOG5.STY	8 to the bar, straight 8ths boogie.
LHBOOG6.STY	Slow 12/8 feel Chicago blues - LH piano boogie.
LHBOOG7.STY	Classic left hand piano boogie woogie pattern, up tempo.
LHBOOG8.STY	Hard Rockin' straight 8ths LH Boogie Blues style.
LHBOOG9.STY	Left hand piano walking bass à la Monty A, DaveMcK.
MOJO2.STY	Fast Mojo-style 24 bar blues à la OtisS, CharlesB, Muddy.
SLOBLZ1.STY	Very Slow 12/8 Chicago Blues style.
STRIDE2.STY	40's style slow Stride blues à la EarlH, FatsW, TeddyW.

PG Music Inc.

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